"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 91 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925. ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SUNDAY EDITION

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PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
18th April	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,433
2nd May	DELTA	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th "	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	—
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	DURENDA*	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th April	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th "	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE	5,282	
9th "	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
1st July.	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th April	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
18th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd "	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi
29th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 8).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	18th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru,	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru,	T. Kusakari	7559	13th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th May	30th "

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
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HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
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DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY!

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNTANT, experience necessary. Apply Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A 23104

WANTED—A competent MISTRY for Soda Water Factory. Apply KARTARSINGH c/o Aerated Water Caimis & Co. Nicholson Road, Morigate, Delhi.
A R1021

WANTED—A B.Com. with experience of teaching for the N.R., E.C. College, Khurja, salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 150 p.m., rising to Rs. 200 p.m. Apply sharp with full details of qualifications, experience, games played and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A R1023

GUARANTEED POSTS—WANTED—Persons of every nationality to train at the Academy of actors. A first-class stage training in any language with guaranteed posts on successful completion of training. Fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Enclose 2 annas stamp for particulars. M. M. BHATNAGAR. 1006, Teliwara, DELHI.
A R997

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE POSITION by an Indian Chartered Accountant (England and Wales) Senior Graduate, Calcutta University also Graduate of United Kingdom C/O Capt. Das Gupta, 203, Jangam Bari, Benares City.
B R100

WANTED—By a Hindu, Ex-Judicial Officer, having varied experience Private Secretaryship to a nobleman proceeding to England. Continent in the ensuing hot weather. Terms solicited Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1001

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—38 Plots of land, situated between Nasik Road and Godavri River, to erect Bungalows, Chawls and Factories, each piece extends from 1,000 to 1,600 yards, belonging to T. G. Deo, of Pen District. Apply for particulars to VALI MUHAMED JIVA, Haroon Building, No. 70-72 Jackeria Street, Bombay 3.
G M1028

TO BE SOLD—One freehold 740 yards piece for large Building or Cinema situated opposite Wellington Cinema and three Roads are met. See Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R1009

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very elegant High Class OFFICE PARTITION. Size 9 ft. by 11½ ft. Apply Box No. 741, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 23107

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One YARN and CLOTH BALING PRESS. Must be in good working order. Write to the AGENTS, New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bank Street, Fort.
K R1010

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNG MEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,

24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of PIRANNA, widow of Lingayya Hajanna, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SAYANNA LINGAYA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Dharavi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 6th day of April, 1925
SAYANNA LINGAYA.
Petitioner.
23105

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 94 for THREE SHARES of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Nos. 437, 8593 and 85490 is LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with it. Any person being in possession of the said Receipt or claiming any interest thereof is required to inform me and the said Company at their Registered Office at Outram Road, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the Company will be requested to issue a duplicate thereon.

KARAMCHAND CHUNILAL.

Bombay, 1st April, 1925.
23103

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50/- (Rupees Fifty) per Share of "A" Capital and the Third Dividend "Pro-rata" of Rs. 8/- (Rupees Eight) per Share of "B" Capital will be paid on and after 18th April 1925.

By Order of the Board
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th April. 1925. C23110

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "UGA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN FITTINGS FOR COACHING STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, for the supply of wooden fittings such as windows and gauze frames, louvres, partitions etc., required for the interior finish of Coaching Stock.

2. Detailed specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 30 per set.

3. No special forms for tenders will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of wooden fittings for coaching stock."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.) This deposit must be wholly in cash (or which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

R. McLEAN,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.
April 1925.
C C23097

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GIRGAON, OR BREACH KANDY ROAD, NEAR MUGHBAT LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Odaji Andaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Husenbhai Allibhai, Bohra Ismailji Abdul Husein and Bohra Sullemanji Abdul Husein the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale dated 15th May, 1924, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Girgaon or Breach Kendy Road near the Mughbat Lane without the Fort and in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1421 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 6, New No. 30 and New Survey No. 7683 and Cadastral Survey No. 264, Girgaon Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 268 Street No. 597 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—on the North by the property of Rabiaboo wife of Abdul Satar or Kadar Ismail, on the South by the property of Rukhmabai, wife of Narayan Parekh, on the East by the property of Meghji Vallabhdas, known as Ovalvadi, on the West by the said Girgaon Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "PEARL" LYING ON MALET BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the Authority vested in them by Section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE AND Co., will sell by public Auction at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1925, at Malet Bunder Steam Launch "Pearl" (with her machinery and tackle, apparel and furniture) (of which the Tukoji Power Steam Navigation Company is the Registered owner.)

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

Figs, Paint, solution of soda, Pepper, Copra, Combs, Printed Books, Coir yarn and Rope, Dry fish, Mineral oil, Gum, Saws, Saline, ink Lamp parts, Locomotive Arch fire bricks, Glass chimney, Lamp, Hurricane Lanterns, China Clay, Nasils, Borax, Hand Pumps, Christmas Cards, Golf clubs, Utensils Water chattis, Toys, Hand hoist, Imitation silver and gold thread, Rubber washers, Bicarbonate of Ammonia, Powder, 25 cases Salt of Hartshorn B A S F Powder Tumblers 11 cases typewriters. Machinery parts, clocks Dyeing Materials, Soda ash, Juice of fruits, Bangles, Samoonder fms, Gum olibanum, Scantlings, Liquor ammonia Zilol, Cotton Piece Goods, Hull.

MENESSE AND Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAP MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE HAT VENTILATORS AND 6 CASES HOODS FOR TURKISH CAPS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ezra Sion and Co., of Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

Ex S.S. "Lievenfels."

Dubash 5589—No. 884—1 case Hat Ventilators.

Ex. S.S. "Pilsna."

Dubash 7133—No. 5—1 case Hoods for Turkish Caps.

Ex. S.S. "Cracovia."

Dubash 7133—No. 6/10—5 cases Hoods for Turkish Caps.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY FACTORY TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND STORES AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4771 of 1924 (official Assignee vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Grant Road, near Tram Terminus.

One Hosiery Factory, consisting of Electric Dynamo with accessories, weaving looms Iron rulers, Bobbins iron wheels, wooden table, chairs, cupboards wooden stands, one corrugated iron shed, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sheraton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suits valuable books and book cases rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxon's book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-band tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt., I.C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.

"CINDERELLA"

THE WORLD-FAMED FAIRY TALE

Cinderella has always been the children's pet fairy story, but they will love it still more when they see the film. The picture besides being legendary is also instructive and will hold the interest of all grown-ups.

All the wonders of trick photography on a large scale have been drawn upon for use in this screen production.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WEST-END

The last picture of the Daily Change Programme

TO-DAY

Friday—for one day only.

"THE GAIETY GIRL"

featuring the sweet adorable

MARY PHILBIN

The Story of a young girl, forced by a ruse to wed a man she dis liked and what happened when her lover came upon the scene after her marriage.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!!

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH"

featuring the Popular Star

RUTH CLIFFORD

The Story of a foolish mother, who preferred a title to love!

Money does not make a man happy—with all your wealth you can never buy Love or Happiness.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—Dhobi Talao.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s

SUPER PRODUCTION

VERNI VASULAT

OR

SWEET REVENGE

Time—Week Days Begin at 5 P. M.
SAT. SUN. & Holidays Begin at 3 P. M.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

STAY ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Saturday 18th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)

MANAPAMAN

Sunday 19th April 1925, at (P. M.) 3 Noon

DRAUPADI

Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

of. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S

NOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS

50 PERFORMING ANIMALS

AND

50 EXPERT ARTISTS

Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese,

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.

DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.

LITY :—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

Sole Proprietor :

TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.

Managers.

G. S. PATHAR PHODE

G. V. CHOLKER.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—

R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

Gateway TO WEALTH WITH ALL ITS BLISS

Thousands of People Gaining Wealth Every Year Through

INDUSTRY

EVERY MAN'S MONEY-MAKING MONTHLY.

ONEY-GETTING is not an easy job in these days. Even Trade, Commerce and Industry the easiest, time-honoured money-getters can not be to-day without discouragements. Failing to pay your way by any other us you commence business. It seems to be all plain sailing at the outset. sooner or later you run the danger of striking upon the unsuspected rock ch threatens to send you down into the depths of ruin. And it is here t INDUSTRY comes. Be a regular reader of INDUSTRY if you want ney and business-success. It is the friend and guide of all businessmen and ney-seekrs over the uncharted seas. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 3 LY. NEW VOLUME BEGINS IN APRIL. SAMPLE COPY FREE.

INDUSTRY OFFICE,

SHAMBAZAR BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Macwhirter, Westropp, Liverpool.
Maru, Hawoda, Kobe.
onia, Blakie, New York.
a, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.

rur, Younger, Rangoon.
aton, Evans, Calcutta.

LOADING.

April 16.

er Nurmahal for Rangoon.
er Mirzapore for Kobe.
Clan Macwhirter :—The Clan Line Clan Macwhirter, 3757 tons, Captain estropp, arrived in harbour yesterday iverpool, with a general cargo.
Nagano Maru :—The O S K steamer Maru, 3326 tons, Captain K Hawoda, n harbour yesterday from Kobe, with l cargo.
adarpur :—The S W Co's steamer Ba 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived our yesterday from Rangoon, with a kerosine oil.
California :—The American Tourists' California, 16791 tons, Captain J arrived in harbour yesterday from ork, with the 452 American tourists.
Badarpur :—The S W Co's steamer Ba 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, will day from harbour for Rangoon, with al cargo.

ESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

er-i-Hind 5989. London 25/4 M M and o.
goma, 3571, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
mpia 3266, Liverpool, N F, Graham's rading Co.
da 4760, N F, N F, M M and Co.
ba, 3,899, NF, NF, M. M. & Co
of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K Co.
un Maru, Kobe, 24/4 O S Kaisha
a Maru, 4,538 Kobe, 26/4, N Y Kaisha
ristan, 3,752, Hull, NF, M M & Co.
of London, Karachi N F, K N Co.
heath, 3825, Trieste, Graham's Trading Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Macbrayne 2978, M. Coast, N.F., J E & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 22/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busreh, 17/4, M M and Co.
6 Nagono Maru, 2,281, Kobe, 16/4, N Y Kaisha.
8 Garbetta, Calcutta 18/4 M M and Co.
10 & 11 Flowergate, 3276 Rangoon, 18/4 S S N Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Gogra, N F, N F, M M and Co.
15 Homayun Mauritius, 17/4, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2470, Genoa 17/4, Lloyd T & M I.
B Lenpaisen Maru, Kobe, 24/4, N Y Kaisha.
D & M Zayani, N F, N F T M Co.
F Surada, 3382, Rangoon, N.F., M M and Co.
H Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co.
K Barpeta Busreh, 22/4, M M and Co.
N Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, N. F. M. M. & Co.
P Hohenfels, Hamburg, 20/4, L Edward Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.

S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stermfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co

Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Shanghai due about 9th April Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

Steel Mariner due about 9th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K

Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 16.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam :—14 bales cotton fly oily, H Jivandas; 614 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Bremen :—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg :—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 55 bales cotton, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 36 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.

S S Nigaristan for Leith :—4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London :—800 cwts casein flour, Polson Mfg Co; 1 bale woollen rugs, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 12 bundles lamb skin (for fur), 10 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, M M T Afsar; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Sons; 284 and 177 cwts coffee Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 552 cwts Persian gum false, H M H Disfooli; 55 bundles hemp, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 337 cwts turmeric, R Motichand and Co.

S S City of London for Birkenhead :—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S City of Manchester for Hull :—12000 cwts linseed, 3000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk :—110 bales cotton, P Ranchhoddas; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—120 bales African cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd; 2929 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 2002 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 250 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 12 cwts rice bran, N V Velmahomed; 6 bales wool, Abbas Shushtry; 103 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 31 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 155 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 27 bales wool, H Ramgopal.

For Barcelona :—79 bales African cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

For Philadelphia :—1 cask wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York :—21 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

For Marseilles :—128 casks wet salted goat skins, H M Edwards and Co.

S S Ischia for Marseilles :—105 cwts turmeric, 400 cwts crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.

For Genoa :—60 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe :—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka :—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi :—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka :—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi :—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Asoka Maru for Shanghai :—800 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai :—3000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tenpaisan Maru for Kobe :—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Osaka :—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi :—1100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Yokohama :—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 16.

S S Schiedijk from Hamburg Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd :—63 gonjes extracted cloves, 36 packages 101 bales paper, 8 crates 13 cases hollow glass, 225 cases wire nails, 54 cases umbrella ribs, 21 cases solid ribs, 12 cases hosiery, 15 cases wire netting, 26 cases empty bottles, 56 cases padlocks, 50 cases slate pencils, 21 cases hardware, 20 cases sanatogen, 20 cases tannin, 1333 bags sugar, 125 drums magnesium chloride, 60 casks antimony salt, 50 kegs soda hyposulphite, 96 bundles hurricane lanterns.

From Antwerp :—50 cases glue, 32 cases plate glass, 69 cases paper, 180 cases glass ware, 70 cases 60 casks colours, 200 casks barytes, 20 casks white zinc, 12 casks zinc sheets, 180 casks china clay, 75 crates 200 bags tiles, 562 pieces pipes, 7666 pieces 499 bundles steel bars, 1905 bundles hoops, 1140 bundles steel rods, 2850 bundles steel sheets.

From Rotterdam :—460 bales paper, 1067 bales straw boards, 10 bales cotton wool, 12 bales corks, 10 cases colours, 142 cases schnapps, 256 cases cheese, 29 cases velvets, 20 cases jam, 38 cases hollow glass, 50 cases tiles, 100 cases gin, 21 cases art silk trimmings, 73 bales cottons, 25 cases vegetable products, 236 cases glow lamps, 32 cases hollow glass, 200 cases vegetable fat, 60 cases boot polish, 25 cases cannel salmon, 22 cases earthenware, 60 cases hammers, 18 cases wooden ware, 29 cases wine, 338 cases 30 drums beer, 41 drums zinc chloride, 727 packages bridge-work, 20 bags dextrine, 400 bags 440 D/bags farina, 660 D/bags crystal sugar, 100 D/bags loaf sugar 63 D/bags rivets, 20 D/bags soda ash, 186 cafs extracted clove stems, 20 kegs white zinc, 140 kegs sugar of lead, 339 kegs paint, 49 bundles 50 pieces tubes.

From Karachi :—110 casks rosin, 17 bales cotton.

S S Genova from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana : 1 case candles 17 bales 286 cases cotton goods, 32 cases 78 bales piecegoods, 25 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales waste silk yarn, 284 packages tyres, 208 packages cements asbestos materials, 218 cases art. silk yarn, 85 cases cotton and art. silk goods, 29 cases combs, 50 cases common soap, 25 cases fez, 12 cases vino, 104 cases textile goods, 30 cases rough coral, 20 cases tannings, 20 cases vermouth, 62 cases buttons, 70 cases wine, 29 cases woollen caps, 23 cases pills, 90 cases condensed milk, 100 cases 53 casks 13 barrels aniline colours, 92 barrels tiles, 25 flasks quick-silver, 200 bags almonds, 4 blocks 187 slabs, 4450 tiles marble.

From Naples :—75 cases macioroni, 35 cases coral waste, 15 cases ilquors, 49 cases alimentary paste.

From Aden :—22 bundles sharkfins, 167 bundles alkali, 20 bags wheat.

S S Vigo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd :—100 D/bags mineral white, 500 D/bags sulphate of ammonia, 80 drums solution, 20 drums composition, 275 drums turps substitute, 150 drums 133 cases varnish, 73 cases 825 drums disinfectant fluid, 1405 drums linseed oil, 700 drums 2165 kegs 220 cases paint, 15 cases washing blue, 302 cases colour, 40 kegs red lead, 76 bags disinfectant powder 20 casks white lead, 43 casks scrap steel, 11 casks zinc sheets, 60 pieces flats, 100 pieces 264 bundles steel tyres, 116 bundles steel channels, 1652 bundles steel, 150 barrels alum.

From Middlesborough :—1103 pieces rails etc, 116 pieces pipes, 150 pieces steel bars, 3565 pieces plats, 588 pieces fish plates, 742 pieces 711 bundles steel rounds and squares, 32 bundles expanded metal, 52 bundles black sheets, 340 bundles steel sheets, 4215 bundles galvanised sheets, 45 cases table salt, 50 bags rivets, 26 bags bolts and nuts.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co :—1417 bags rice, 40 bags magnesia plastic covering, 5 crates enamel, 1 crate 40 drums 1406 kegs paint, 16 kegs red lead, 34 chests tea dust, 75 cases tea, 66 bundles old brass pipes, 1285 pieces pipes and fittings, 67 drums linseed oil, 110 bales gunnies, 455 bales paper.

From Madras :—81 gas cylinders, 21 bales cotton, 139 bales 60 bundles cotton waste.

From Tuticorin :—35 bales mats, 33 bales cotton yarn, 250 bales cotton waste, 14 bales cotton, 196 bundles gunnies, 40 cases tea dust, 346 bags sugar.

From Cochin :—1200 cases cocoanut oil, 250 killies hooka shells, 12 chests tea.

From Ponani :—986 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut :—50 jottas coir yarn, 75 jottas coir rope, 52 robbins dry ginger, 25 bundles canes, 61 H/chests 135 cases tea, 70 cases mangoes, 663 bales cotton, 17 bags turmeric, 494 bags copra, 1195 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara :—42 bags cocoanuts, 356 bags copra.

From Tellicherry :—1361 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore :—23 bundles sandalwood chips, 998 bags cocoanuts, 27 bags pepper, 95 bags soap nuts.

S S Trematon from Laurenco Marques, Agents Turner Morrison and Co :—6988 tons coal.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

MINISTRY LETTER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

A circular issued by the British Ministry of Health to local authorities in England and Wales directs attention to a resolution passed at the Imperial Economic Conference. This reaffirmed the principle that in all Government contracts effective preference should be given to goods made and materials produced within the Empire.

The Government—the circular states—would be glad if local authorities gave consideration to the matter with a view to giving effect to the resolution, but subject to the condition that in view of the present special circumstances relating to unemployment no alteration should be made in the policy laid down in a previous circular with regard to the placing of contracts in this country.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, April 16, 1925.

Ready Prices have ruled steady to-day with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4200 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has eased to-day evidencing a drop of about 2d. in March, of about a pence in June/July and of 3d. in July/Aug./Sept. and Oct./Nov./Dec. Shipment Prices for Java Sugar in yesterday's closing Price-Levels. Mauritius Forward Prices are unaltered.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazaar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13-6 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh 19/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar :—
Shipment June/July Sh 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh 16/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct./Nov./Dec. Sh. 16/10 per cwt.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUBBER

London Apl. 15.

Para Up River Fine, Spot may/June 19/-

TONE :—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 21 1/8

TONE :—Closing Easier on little profit-taking.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 16.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	S/S Nagano Maru	18-4-25.	3 p. m.
4	..			..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			..
6	Singapore („)			..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius & Reunion	S/S Homayun via Karachi	2[illegible]4-25.	6-30 p. m.
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Apl. 16.

Rainfall has increased in the South of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Mysore and the Madras Deccan and has occurred at a few stations in South-east Madras.

A few falls are also reported from Bengal.

The chief amounts are :—Darjeeling, Jessore, Kadaikanal half inch; Bangalore three quarters.

Forecast :—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 15.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	..	29.881
Temperature of Air	.. ..	84.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.3 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	73.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	70% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air		90.6 „
Minimum do. do.	..	80.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	104 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in ft
Th.	16	11 39	28 2	16	16 45	16 9
		23 46	28 3		5 13	16 9
Fri.	17	5 54	24 6	17	0 35	20 1
		19 11	26 7		12 18	18 1
Sat.	18	3 4	28 1	18	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	19	8 38	25 9	19	2 36	18 3
		21 9	27 5		14 35	17 7
M.	20	9 37	26 8	20	3 22	17 3
		21 53	27 8		15 27	17 8
Tu.	21	10 25	27 6	21	4 3	16 5
		22 34	27 9		16 15	17 7
W.	22	11 10	28 2	22	4 99	16 0
		23 12	27 8		16 55	17 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 17 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 18 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 19 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
Apr 21 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, April 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
Century	1 1 0
E. D. Sasoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 4 0
Swan	1 5 3
Finlay	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tara per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 5 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl Pabaney	11 4 0
Hindustani	11 6 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 9
Textile per lb.	1 4 9

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 16.

Quotations are :—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1/6/0
Healds-Elastic 20/8/0
Reeds Rs. 0/2/7
Roller Cloth 16 oz. 8/4/0
Roller Cloth 18 oz 8/8/0
Sizing flannel 72 in Rs. 4/8/0
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1/5/6
Bandings-tubular Rs. 1/15/6
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1/8/6
Bobbins-Slubbing Rs. 23/8/0
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 21/12/0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext. Rs. 7/8/0
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 7/8/0
Bobbins-weft 3 3/8" Rs. 6/8/0
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/15/6

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(April 16, 1925.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. Percival, assumed charge of his office as Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the forenoon of the 6th April.

Major B. R. Reilly, to do duty as First Assistant Resident, Aden.

Major H. M. Wightwick, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain L. R. Knight, 5/12th F. F. Regiment (Q. V. O. Corps of Guides), to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 22nd March, 1925.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay :—

Krishnaji Anna Kunte, Ali Muhammad Karimbhai Pir Muhammad, Haji Bachoobhai Ali and Ahmed Haji Ismail Nakhuda.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Joint Judge, Thana, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Thana.

The creation of a temporary appointment of an Additional Judge for the Court of Small Causes at Karachi for a period of six months, is sanctioned.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Dharwar.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Rao Saheb Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi to act as District Deputy Collector, Poona, from the date he took charge from Mr. G. Y. Mirdar.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, to be Forest Settlement Officer of the Peint Taluka from the date of taking over charge.

Mr. H. J. C. Milfett, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara Northern Division, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Western Division, vice Mr. J. L. Bell on leave.

Mr. Rustam i Bejanji Vachha, Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, is granted, with effect from the 23rd April 1925, or date of relief, leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. Fardoonji Bhikhaji Baria to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The Reverend H. Martindale, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad and Mount Abu.

The Reverend R. L. Wormald, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. F. M. Hamerton to be Chaplain of Byculla *pro tem* in addition to his other duties.

Mr. S. V. Trivedi, has been appointed Medical Officer, Bechardas Dispensary, and Superintendent, Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th March, 1925.

Mr. K. A. Contractor, has been placed in charge of the Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th March, 1925.

The following appointments have been made at the Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, for a period up to the 30th September 1925 :—

Mr. M. D. Anklesaria, Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Mr. H. M. Desai, Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Mr. S. H. Mehta, Honorary Lecturer in Surgery, B. J. Medical School, and Honorary Surgeon to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

The following appointments in connection with the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme have been made :—

Mr. Lalchand Varumal Lalvani, B.Sc. (Edin.), Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, River Works Division; and Mr. Khishiram Gopaldas Advani, Assistant Engineer and Second Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, to act as Executive Engineer, Right Bank Works Division.

Mr. B. N. Seal, Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and doing duty as Professor of English, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to do duty as Professor of English, Deccan College Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Wodehouse.

Mr. J. N. Master is confirmed as an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with effect from the 1st March 1924.

Mr. Vishnu Vasudev Patankar, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District.

On relief by Mr. Patankar, Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

On relief by Mr. Lowsley, Mr. C. M. Lane, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division.

Government has directed that the nomenclature of the Public Works Department District hitherto known as the Government House District should hereafter be changed to the "Head Quarters Works District."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of good grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 55.
Gujarat	23 to 45.
Konkan	35 to 44.
Deccan	34 to 53
Karnatak	28 to 38

BHAJAN MANDALI IN BOMBAY.

A Bombay correspondent writes :—

A Bhajan Mandali consisting of about 30 Vaishnava Sadhus with Shri Ramdas Babaji Maharaj as belonging to Shri Gaurang Sampradai of Nadia (Nav-Dwip) Bengal, has arrived in Bombay and has put up at Marwadi Nathooram's Wadi, Thakurdwar, Girgaum. Babu Upendra Nath Dutt, B.E., a retired engineer, a disciple of the Babaji Maharaj has accompanied the party. The Babaji Maharaj is well-known in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U. P. and other places for his devotional and love-inspiring kirtans. The Mandali is expected to stay over in Bombay for about 5 days. During their stay here there will be *Hari kirtan* every evening, either at Madhav Bag or Shri Nar Narayen Mandir. All Hindus of the locality especially the Vaishnavas are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity. Further particulars can be had from Nathooram's Wadi, Thakurdwar.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.78 1/2
London—Paris Frcs 92.55
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.00
London—Rome Liras 117.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet.

London, April 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32 downward tendency.
Bar Gold £4/6/7 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 9/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 16. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand.	672
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209
Japan	118 1/2
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Quiet.

London, Apl. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16.
Closing Tone:—Quiet—buyers back—holding.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market 33/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	29.60
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.76
Prague	161.37

London, April 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 9322
Exchange on London in Germany 20.10
Exchange on London in Italy 11685

New York, April 15.

Demand Bills 47825.

London, April 14.

Belgium	95.05
Athens	262.50

London, Apl. 15.

Belgium	94.88

Athens unreceived.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Bombay, April 16.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 minus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/16 minus 1/16
Conversion Loan £77 minus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8 minus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 7/8 minus 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 16.

Sovereigns ready 13/14/6
Sovereigns forward 13/15/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/1/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/2/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/4 and 73/4 Cut Bar.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/14

London, April 15.

Bar gold ready s 86/7
Silver ready d 31/9
Silver forward d 31/7

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Buyers satisfied. Selling was miscellaneous. Price declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 16.

Ready:—22-1-3

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.				22-2-6
Visak	22-2-3			
Jeth	22-1-3			22-1-3

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 0—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 16.

Ready:—74-4-0

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.		73-15-0		74-4-0
Chaitor	74-9-0			
Visak	72-2-0	71-13-0		71 14-0
Jeth	72-0-0			71-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

GOLD.

Gold to the value of £ 400,000 sterling arrived this week from Africa which has been absorbed by India and the trade.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97.
TONE OF MARKET—
Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 16.

The Share Market closed quiet with small business. The closing rates are:—

BANKS.
Imperial Bank 1400, India bank 73/4, Central 23/8, Eastern Bank 87.

COTTON MILLS.
Ahmd. Advance 435, Apollo 14, Bombay Cotton 487/8, Bombay Dyeing 1100, Century 547/8, Central India 527/8, Colaba Land 105, Crescent 227/8, Currim 450, Dawn 670xd, Edward Sassoon 116/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 935, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8xd, Indian Bleaching 217/8xd, Indore Malwa 367/8, Kasturchand 132/8, Khatau 115, Kohinoor 1250, Madhavarao Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 361/4, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 155, New Great 355, Pabanney 345, Pearls 547/8, Phoenix 530, Simplex 172/8, Swan 1090 Tata Mills 50, Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Andhra Valley 490, Alcock 152/8, B. Burma 310, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/11, B. Tramway 101/14 Bombay Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni ord 45 xd, Katni defd 140, New India Insurance 13, Shivrajpoor 46/4, Tata Iron ord 14/8, Tata Iron defd 42/8, Tata Hydro 945, Tata Power ord 390, Tata Power pref 510n, Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 15.

Hongkong Bank £ 139.
Chartered Bank £ 20 5/8.
National Bank £ 46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £ 11.
Eastern Bank £ 63 3/8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Goculdas	2650
Elphinstone	30	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	380	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1040
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	217-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6
E. D. Sassoon	1-7	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	15	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	132-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	
Jivraj Baloo	500	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	190	Emperor	420
David		New India	13
Dawn Mill	650	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	260	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-1
Premier	75	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl.	25	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	12-4
Maneckji Petit	2650		

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 16

To-day Reuter reported 38 to 44 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on speculative buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th instant as under:—
"Shorts alarmed by Bulls replacing, believing Texas situation becaming serious."
In sympathy with a moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 468 i.e. Rs. 5½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 468½. On Bazar operators selling the market gave way to Rs. 467½ but again improved to Rs. 469 and closed at Rs. 468½ at 3 p.m. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 460 and gradually improved to Rs. 462½ on Bazar perators buying. Commission Houses were oderate sellers. The market closed at Rs. 462¼ at 3 p.m.
F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. and Rs. respectively.
Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.
The Sewri market is entirely closed to-day.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

Bombay, April 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	462 1/4
„ „ July-Aug.	468 3/4
Fully Good Bengal May	411
„ „ July	415

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

April 16, 1925.

New York Market 15th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.01	May		24.40	+39
24.35	July	24.42+07	24.73	+38
24.17	Oct.		24.61	+44
24.02	Jan.		24.45	+43.

New York spot on 14th April, 24.30 —10; New Orleans 24.15 —20.
Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on short covering and speculative buying. Less for sale.
July highest 24.75 (at the close), lowest 24.33 (10-06 a.m.), range .42 points.
Liverpool Market, 15th April

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.18	May			13.14	—04
13.26	July	13.18—08	13.17—09	13.23	—03
13.12	Oct.	13.05—07		13 11	—01
12.99	Jan.			12.97	—02
	Egyptian				
28.40	May			27.85	—55
27.45	July			26.90	—55

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-25 a.m.: Preparations in Eastern and Central belts are well advanced, and the weather generally is very favourable for proper germination.
"About 40 per cent of Texas has received sufficient rain to allow planting and germination, but not enough to supply the deficit in subsoil moisture. The remainder of Texas is still very dry."
(2) Cabled 4-55 p.m.: "Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Think condition Texas very serious, must have more than one inch rain to do any good."
American cross rate 4.78 5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

	Week ending 11th April. This week	This season	Last season
Into Sight	129	13,616	10,057
Receipts at American Ports	100	8,898	6,195
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:—			
To Great Britain	3	2,316	1,487
To Continent	95	3,827	2,756
To Japan Cannada c.	3	851	541
Total	101	6,994	4,784
Worlds Spinners Takings of American cotton	284	11,131	8,820
Liver forwardings to spinners (all kinds)		2,299	1,950
VISIBLE SUPPLY:—			
American Ports		881	595
American counted towns plus Great Britain and Continent		2,610	1,525
Total		3,491	2,120
Last Week		3,574	2,209
Difference on Week		—83	—89
Great Britain Stock (all kinds)		1,077	728
U.S.A. Mills consumption March		583	484
U.S.A. Mills consumption Total		4,072	4,079
U.S.A. Mills Stocks at end March		1,645	1,498

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 1330 quie
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 5
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at cl me)

May	24.07
July	24.40
October	24.33
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
May	24.07
July	24.42
October	24.23
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.—	
March	24.23
May	23.20

Liverpool markets close at 4-30 p.m. from 20th April to 24th April.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

April	28.10	—.55
May	27.85	—.55
June	27.35	—.55
July	26.90	—.55
August	25.80	—.55
September	24.70	—.55
October	24.30	—.30
November	23.10	—.10
December	22.65	—.10
January	22.15	—.10
February	22.05	—.10
March	(multilated).	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—		
May	13.12	—.06
July	13.20	—.06
October	13.07	—.05
January	12.94	—.05
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	28.20	—.20
July	27.20	—.25
November	23.20	unchanged

Liverpool, Apl. 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—		
May	13.32	+.18
July	13.41	+.18
September	13.33	+.17
October	13.28	+.17
January	13.15	+.18
March	13.10	+.18
EGYPTIANS.		
May	28.45	+.60
July	27.50	+.60
November	23.60	+.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS		
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—		
April	13.04	—.04
May	13.14	—.04
June	13.14	—.04
July	13.23	—.03
August	13.20	—.02
September	13.16	—.01
October	13.11	—.01
November	13.02	—.01
December	13.01	—.01
January	12.97	—.02
February	12.94	—.02
March	12.92	—.02
April	12.90	—.02

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15.

Scinde	Good	10.05
	Fully Good	10.45
	Fine	10.85
Bengal	Good	10.15
	Fully Good	10.55
	Fine	10.95
Oomra	Good	10.70
	Fully Good	11.10
	Fine	11.50
Broach	Good	11.05
	Fully Good	11.45
	Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000
Day's Exports to Continent 19,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—		
May	24.40	+.39
July	24.73	+.38
October	24.61	+.44
January	24.45	+.43
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65	+.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.60	+.45
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
May	24.44	+.40
July	24.72	+.40

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 3/8.
Demand Bills 47825
Foreign Mined 67 1/8

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 15.

FUTURE AT NEW YORK:—		
May	24.40	+.39
July	24.73	+.38
October	24.61	+.44
January	24.45	+.43

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, April 15.

May	13.14	—.04
July	13.23	—.03
October	13.11	—.01
January	12.97	—.02

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

The following cable has been received from Messrs. A. Norden & Co. of New York:—
"Short alarmed; bulls replacing believing Texas situation becoming serious."
Other New York friends of Messrs. Ratilal and Co. cable as under:
"Market firm with upward tendency. Texas needs good rain."

METALS.

London, April 15.

Eiglish best Selected Copper £64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B £60 1/2
Copper Braizers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal £79/16
Hard Spelter £30 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

London, April 15.

Tin Blocks £231

COPPER.

Bombay, April 16.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
„ „ to 1		55	12	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	0	0
„ „ 1-1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	13	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	12	9
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	0
„	No. 42—2	1	6	9
„	No. 20	1	0	0
„	No. 32	1	4	9

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 15.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Apl./May sellers 62/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs Apl./May sellers 63/-
TONE:—Firm—dearer—quiet trade.
Australian Apl./May sellers 59/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June value 61/6.
Soft Red Karachi Apl./May value 60/6.
TONE:—Form—dearer quiet trade.
Two Club Calcutta 62/3 Apl./May value 62/3.
Cargoes paid South Australian 59/6 April Choice White Karachi 58/6 and Part red Karachi 57/6 Composite Cargo March

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 16. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Ready						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59	0	0	8	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	11	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61	0	0	8	15	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	14	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	1	0	12	9	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	15	0	13	7	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	9	0	13	1	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	69	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0			
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	12	6	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	66	0	0	13	4	0
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	8	0
Barley	43	0	0	6	4	0
Castroseed	67	0	0	13	7	0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....			....		
Jira	16	0	0	....		

Forward,	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, May	8	7	3
Wheat, Sept.	8	11	3
Linseed, May	13	8	3
Linseed, Sept,	13	13	6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 1/16 April/May done—firm dearer more dong at higher rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 45/ April/May sellers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., 45/3 May/Aug. done buyers.

London, Apl. 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl./May paid £20 7/16.
Tone:—Firmer—fair trade.
Cottonseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £95/8.
Tone:—Easier.
Castorseed Bombay Apl./May 23 1/8
Tone:—Firm dearer.
Rapeseed Toria Apl./May paid £21/-
Rapeseed Ferozepore Apl.May sellers £20 1/2.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl./May sellers £19 1/4.
Tone:—Rapeseed firm and dearer little doing.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Apl./May and May/June at £22/8/9.
Linseed Laplata Argentine Shipment to Hull Mar./Apl., Apl./May and May/June £20/8/9.
Rapeseed generally to Continent at £21/-
Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi arrived 58 1/2.
Wheat Cargo Australian April at 59 1/2

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 15.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/-

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 15.

Karachi Barley 39/6 May/June quoted.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 15

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 17/6.
July/Sep sellers 17/1 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/-
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct/Dec. sellers 17/2 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi. Oct/Dec. sellers 17/3 1/4.
Tone:—Offered cheaper—still not demanded.
Cuban Sugar 13/6 April sellers.
Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/6

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 16.

	12 to 1 O/
Ahmedabad Advance	432-8-35
Bombay Cotton	487-8
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1125-1100-2-8
Century ex-divi.	560--67-8--45-4
Nagpur	533-12-26-4-27-
Colaba ex-divi.	125-105
Crescent ex-divi.	232-8-30-27-8
Indore ex-divi.	367-8
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi.	372-8-55
Pearl ex-divi	555-47-8-48-12
Phoenix ex-divi.	535-30
Bharucha	107-8
Simplex	195-75
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	620-15
Pabani	347-8
Fazal	960-30-32-8
Mathuradas	255-50
Tata Mill	80-50
Globe	46-4
Mysore	122-8
Madhavji	368-12-65-62-8
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi,	108-12
Edward Sassoon	140-17-8
Meyer Sassoon	120-12-8
Alcock	975-47-8
Bombay Burma Old	317-8-10
Bombay Elec. Tram	102-8 1-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80-77-8
Bundi Cement	9
Central E. Mining	32
Indian Cement	45-41-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-14-8
Tata Steel Defd.	50-41-4

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 1
Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	468/472	453	469
Oomra M. G. Fine	440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	420/25		
„ M. G. F. G.	405/10	410	414
Khandesh Black leaf	385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	410/35		
Jalna/Aurraganabad	400/415		
Harda	445/55		
Ujjain	440/50		
Parbhani	430/40		
Purna.	440/45		
Nander.	445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	415/20		
Wardha/Warora	450/60		
Nagpur	455/65		
Katol	460/70		
Adoni	465/75		
Sindh/American	470/80		
Sangil/Miraj	490/500		
Bagalkot	475/85		
Coompta	505/10		
Tirupur	625/35		

Market closed.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1924-25	1923-
F. P. Bales		
Receipts todate 15-4-25	8869000	624500
„ Yesterday do	19000	2400
Exports to date do	7216000	48210
Stock at Ports 11-4-25	881000	5950
„ Interior Towns. do	751000	5455
„ Liverpool do	1077000	61700
Visible Supply 14-4-25	3491000	2120000
Quantity in Sight do	13616000	1034400

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-
24254	2703155	2754863.	2811

Exports by rail from 1st Sept, to 9th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9454	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-4-25 8,58,287 B/
Last year—8,59,882 B/s.
Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 14th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-19
Europe	447390	817280	5759
China	165712	141263	2720
Japan	1083833	1021056	10940
Coast-Ports	21240	43462	348
Total	1718175	2023063	19770
Aflot in harbour			
Europe	11329	10233	13
China Japan & Coasts ports	8912	29548	1324

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-7-0	22-2-6	67-14-0

Remarks:—12-30 p.m. Yesterday N York closed 38 to 44 points up and Liverpool 4 to 1 lower.
The local market is quiet and stea prices being quoted at Rs. 460½ and 467½/68. There was a better demand fr the Far East for Indian cotton yesterd We think that the home markets are li to recover still further. The ready mar will be closed again to-day.
Sampin this morning closed April 300 July 309.90, October 311.00.
Marwadi Bazar Thurs. 3 p.m. Mark —Steady.
Broach A/May Rs. 462½ July/August 468. Bengal May. Rs. 410 July, Rs. 4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 16

The following are the receipts of cotto produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 15th April, 1925.

Cotton	24254	Bales
Wheat	14408	Cwts
Linseed	48585	„
Rape, etc.	2525	„
Gingellyseed	3664	„
Poppyseed	217	„
Groundnuts	2970	„
Castorseed	11991	„
Rice	73225	„
Myrabollams	12764	„
Cottonseed	4268	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	6518	„
Juwar	1452	„
Masur	79	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajri	5952	„
Coal	3475	Tons

closed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of April 2 due at 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening ceremony of Kapole Nivas and the Charitable Dispensary.

Annual gathering of Medical Relief League, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, Sir I. Rahimtullah to preside.

CONCERT IN Y. M. C. A.

There will be a Concert to-morrow at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S UNION.

The adjourned general meeting of the Indian Education Society's Union (Past Students) will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. in Pinto Villa.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 16th April 1925.

Small-pox 5 attacks and 3 deaths Cholera nil; Plague nil. Influenza nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn). 94. Total Mortality this day last year 126.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO.

A special programme of Indian music by Mr. H. Sukhtankar and his pupils Miss Kusum S. Dhurandhar and Miss Mirabai S. Kerkar will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Call sign 2 FV wave length 387 metres.

VIDWA SAHAYAK MANDALI.

A meeting of the Vidwa Sahayak Mandali of Bombay was held on the 12th instant at Runchhod Bhoovan, Sandhurst Road near Chawpaty under the presidentship of Baban Gokhale. Office-bearers were elected for the next year, also rules and regulations were prepared and settled.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Sheth Kanji Kuroondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1925 was 1274, out of whom 635 were women and 639 children, 387 being boys and 252 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 51.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai & Japan per S.S. "Nagano Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 18th inst. instead of on Friday the 17th instant as previously notified.

Mail for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 20th instant instead of on Sunday the 19th instant as previously notified.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The seventh Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Kumbharwada Municipal Marathi School Hall (Dr. Dadarkar's Building., Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, Bombay, on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the Report and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 1925.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B i s s "Madasa" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived Port Said on the evening of the 14th instant and left there on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

The B i s s "Domala" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived London on the 13th instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p. m. on the 15th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for four seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the member of this District Congress Committee only will be received and accepted in the Committee's office, No. 2, Rimon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla up to Thursday the 23rd instant till 8 p.m. (S. T.).

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Central Cooperative Institute, Thana Branch, a meeting of the ladies will be held on Saturday the 18th inst. at Thana B. J. High School.

The following is the programme:—

3 p.m. to 5p.m.—Exhibition of articles prepared by the members of the Maharashtriya Ladies Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Bombay.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Lecture on "Necessity of Cooperative Societies for Women" and on "The Working of the Mahila Mandal at Parel" by Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and by Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—A Magic Lantern Lecture by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League on "Social Service and Cooperation."

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

The 32nd annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co. Ltd. was held on Thursday the 16th April 1925 at 3 (P. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vassonji Devjee presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1924 stated that a net profit of Rs. 49,380-14-1 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 11,584-8-3, brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 60,965-6-4, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To write off to Machinary Depreciation Rs. 8,500; to write off to Building Depreciation Rs. 2,500; to write off to New Wells Depreciation Rs. 200; to write off to Dead Stock and Furniture Depreciation Rs. 350; to write off to Live Stock Depreciation Rs. 50; to write off to Bansi Gin's Electric Installation Depreciation Rs. 400; to carry for Reserve Fund Rs. 5,000; to pay the Dividend Free of Income-Tax for the year ending 30th June 1924 at Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 250 each of "A" Capital and Rs. 8 (Pro-Rata) per share of Rs. 50 each of "B" Capital Rs. 27,000; to pay Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 1,750; to carry forward to New Year's Account Rs. 15,215-6-4; total Rs. 60,965-6-4.

The Director's report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The retiring Director Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji was re-elected as a Director. Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditor for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

LEAD FOR GOLD.

A DEAL IN SOVEREIGNS.

Haji Ibrahim, an Arab residing at Ripon Road lodged a complaint at the Agripada Police Station on Tuesday in respect of 489 sovereigns. His information was that he had business transactions with one Hussein Bey, a Turkish subject, in the course of which he informed the Turk that he had purchased sovereigns at the rate of Rs. 13/8 each when Hussein Beg offered him to pay Rs. 13/12. They both agreed to enter into business and on the 9th instant the complainant went to Hussein Beg's place with a quantity of sovereigns. The sovereigns were duly counted and handed over to Hussein Beg. Hussein Beg then told the complainant that as banks were closed he would not be able to give money to the complainant but he offered to give him a gold bar. The complainant seemed to have easily succumbed to the bait and accepted the bar of gold. The bar was handed over to the complainant in a sealed wrapper. Hussein Beg however promised to pay the money as soon as the bank holidays were over and take back the gold. The complainant went several times to Hussein Beg for money but every time he was put off on one excuse or the other. Finally acting on the advice of his counsel the complainant lodged a complaint with the police. The sealed wrapper on being open was found to contain a guilt bar of lead. Hussein Beg was thereupon arrested by the police but no trace of the sovereigns is forthcoming. the police are busy unravelling the mystery.

CYCLE THEFTS.

The police have been able to trace a large quantity of articles believed to be stolen in the course of the investigations in the case of a bicycle theft. The property so far received consists 20 cycles, 14 cycle frames, 40 cycle saddles and 4 handle bars. The police request those who own these articles to call at the Maharbowri Police Station for identification.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H P H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr Katanshah Merwanji Hakim charged Kaikobad Framji Kukana with insult, assault and wrongful restraint.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Chapgar.

The complainant alleged that the accused was a tenant of a building belonging to his family since September 1919. The accused had been annoying an old tenant living next to his room with the result that she vacated her room by December 1924. The accused and his wife had been telling prospective tenants who came to see the room that the room was unfit for human habitation. On February 21, a couple came to see the room to whom they told all sorts of things against the room. Upon the complainant accompanied the couple and asked the accused what he meant by frightening away the tenants. This seemed to have made the accused furious and he abused the complainant's brother and mother in a filthy language. Not content with this the accused rushed at the complainant, but the complainant warded off the attack. After this the accused blocked the passage leading to the room by placing chairs while the accused's wife sat on the chair preventing anybody to go to the privy or to the room.

The accused denied the allegations and made counter allegations of assault and insult against the complainant. The accused had in fact filed a complaint with the police against the complainant. The whole trouble, said the accused, began since the rent was reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 9-6 by the Rent Controller. The complainant assaulted him on the day in question with the result that one of his teeth was knocked out.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that evidence was not clear against the accused, and it seemed that the complainant had stolen a march over the accused in coming to the Court.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

At an inquest held over the body of Pandu Kalu, a verdict of death due to accidental burns was returned.

The evidence showed that the boy was a month old and was residing with his parents in a coal godown at Sewree. On Wednesday at 10 p.m. the child's father saw the light in the room suddenly going out. He lighted another lamp and saw that the child had turned down the lamp and that the child's clothes had caught fire. The child was taken to the hospital where he was asked to be detained. But the father took the child home where he succumbed to the burns.

CHARAS SMUGGLERS CONVICTED.

Inspector P. J. Hudson put up Rahimtulla Khan and Kathoo, a Mahomedan woman, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of smuggling 'charas' valued at 3,270.

The facts of the case were that both the persons arrived by the Punjab mail on Wednesday at 11 p.m. on Colaba. A policeman on suspicion searched accused No. 1 when 'charas' weighing 20lbs. 10 tolas valued at Rs. 1,620 was found in the pillow. Accused No. 2 when searched was found to have concealed 20lbs. 25 tolas of 'charas' under her arm pits. The charas is worth Rs. 1650.

Both the accused pleaded ignorance of the law and said the 'charas' was given to them by a person to be carried to Bombay.

Accused No. 1 was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment while accused No. 2 was sentenced to 3 months' simple.

CONVICTED OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Isoof Ismail Patel and A. D'Cruz were placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. K. P. Kothare and Mr. Joseph Boccaro on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The prosecution story was that the accused were found fighting on the pavement near Dhobi Talao, and subsequently taken to the police station. After going through the evidence, the Magistrates found that the whole trouble arose over a young respectable girl Miss D'Cruz, sister of accused No. 2. It appears that the accused No. 1, was in the habit of molesting the girl and finally in furtherance of his evil designs on the girl once pushed her in a tram cars. Accused No. 2 thereupon tried to arrest accused No. 1 whereupon accused No. 1 assaulted him.

The Court found the accused No. 1 guilty and sentenced him to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment and to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace for one year. Having regard to the great provocation, accused No. 2 was warned and discharged.

GOODS WAGGONS DERAIL.

LOCAL TRAIN] TRAFFIC DISORGANSED

There was a derailment of four goods waggons on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line between Santa Cruz and Khar Road on Thursday morning disorganising, considerably though for a short period, the local train traffic. Over a thousand workmen were put on work and the lines were cleared by noon.

HIGH COURT

EJECTMENT SUIT FAILS.

DEFINITION OF "DWELLING HOUSE."

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Jamnadas Parbhudas, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Haji Noormahomed Abba,

a firm ..... Defendants.

This suit was filed by the plaintiffs to eject the defendants from their premises. The defendants carried on business as commission agents in a portion of the plaintiffs' premises, consisting of one front room and two back rooms, one gallery and one water closet. In the front room the defendants used their small desks and a safe. During the day-time they used to make up their accounts there, receive and honour hundis and do similar work. At night they used to spread their bedding and sleep in the room. The next room was used as a dining room and the last room was used as a kitchen. There were pahanis also in the last two rooms. For the most part of the year the defendants used to live in Bombay, but their families did not live with them in Bombay.

The plaintiffs stated that they had given notice to the defendants, whereby the defendants' tenancy was terminated. They contended that the premises were not used as a dwelling house and therefore the defendants were not entitled to plead the Bombay Rent Act.

The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the uses of the premises as well as the structural conditions of the premises showed that they were used and were intended to be used as a dwelling house.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship held that the premises were used for dwelling purposes as well as for business in one of the rooms during the day-time.

His Lordship further held that there was no provision made in the Bombay Rent Act, which showed that if certain premises were used for dwelling purposes, they should be substantially used as such and that if the premises were partially used for business purposes, they ceased to be residential premises.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Kharas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. M. P. Amin instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jesiram appeared for the defendants.

BROKER'S CLAIM UPHELD.

DECREE AGAINST BULLION ASSN.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Nusserwanji D. Panday and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Possabhoy R. Sethna and others ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs were estate-brokers and they brought this suit to recover Rs. 10,000 for brokerage alleged to have been earned by them in respect of the sale of a property owned by the defendants. The defendants were the trustees of a Parsi Agiari (i.e., fire-temple), known as Muncherjee Seth's Agiari, situate at Sheikh Memon Street. As Shaikh Memon Street had ceased to be a Parsi locality the Agiari was not much used and the defendants, according to the plaintiffs' case, were anxious to sell the Agiari property. They accordingly employed the 1st plaintiff to get suitable offers for the property. Towards the end of 1921 the plaintiff learnt that the Marwari Bullion Association were on the look-out for a property in the locality of Sheikh Memon Street, for the purpose of their business. The Association had then no place of business and members of the Association had been prosecuted by the police for doing business in the public street. One Birla was at the time chairman of the Committee of the said Association. The plaintiffs commenced negotiations with Birla for the sale to him of the said Agiary property and eventually in June, 1922, succeeded in bringing about an agreement for the purchase of the said property by Birla on behalf of the Association for Rs. 5 lakhs. The defendants accepted the offer of Birla and agreed to pay to the plaintiffs the usual 2 per cent. brokerage. Subsequently, however, disputes arose between Birla and the defendants as Birla demanded a reduction in the purchase price by reason of a set-back, to which the property was subject. Eventually, however, the price was reduced to Rs. 4,75,000 and the property was purchased by the said Association in the name of one Narandas Pokermal. The plaintiffs alleged that this Narandas was merely a nominee and the Association were the real purchasers. They claimed that they had brought about the said transaction and were entitled to their brokerage.

The defendants admitted the negotiations with Birla; but they alleged that the negotiations came to an end on 26th July, 1922, since the vendors refused to give any reduction in the price. They alleged that long after these negotiations had fallen through, they entered into an agreement for the sale of the property to Narandas Pokermal for Rs. 4,75,000 through a broker named Shroff, to whom they had paid the brokerage. They denied that Narandas was merely a nominee of the Bullion Association. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to any brokerage.

Mr. M. J. Mehta with Mr. P. B. Vachha appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship on the evidence held that the negotiations with Birla were not terminated in July, 1922, but only temporarily suspended. He further held that the Marwari Bullion Association were the real purchasers and Narandas was merely a nominee and that the first defendant was well aware of it. The plaintiffs were the brokers who had really brought about the relation of vendor and purchaser between the parties and they were entitled to their brokerage. The mere fact that another broker had come upon the scene at a later stage was not sufficient to deprive the plaintiffs of the brokerage which they had earned.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 9,500 with costs.

Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal acted as attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. acted as attorneys for the defendants.

SCHOOL BOARD OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the 1st June 1925, as the date from which (a) the School Board of the Surat Municipality shall exercise and perform the powers and duties enacted in or prescribed under the said Act, and (b) the control of primary education by the School Committee of the said Municipality appointed.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS IN NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the 1st July 1925, as the date from which (1) the School Boards of the District Local Boards in the Northern Division shall exercise and perform the powers and duties enacted in or prescribed under the said Act and (2) the School Committees of Municipalities (not declared as Local Authorities under the said Act) in the said Division which have been appointed.

LATE MR. A. A. MOULVI.

CORPORATION'S APPRECIATION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, a resolution was passed on record, with deep regret the sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Municipality in the said death of Mr. Moulvi, the Acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

The Corporation, after passing the resolution, adjourned, without transacting any business till Monday next.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. J. Baptista, presiding.

The President said they had heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Moulvi, the acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner, and the suddenness of his death must remind them that in the midst of life there was death. He was not going to speak to them of the qualities or the worth of Mr. Moulvi as they all knew him well, but what struck him most was Mr. Moulvi's affability and humility. His humility exalted and endeared him to all that came into contact with him. But they knew him best as their Municipal Secretary, and his stewardship as such had given satisfaction to all. He was a master of the Municipal Act, and was endowed with remarkable memory and he was conversant with all questions. He was industrious as Municipal Secretary and he was never happier than when he was rendering assistance to members. As Deputy Municipal Commissioner he had assumed the attitude of a judicial arbitrator as between the assessor and the landlord. He was a good man, a good citizen, a good father and a true and faithful servant of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner had written to the Corporation reporting the death of Mr. A. A. Moulvi, acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner, on April 10. He was in apparent good heath on the evening of Thursday, 9th, when he was doing his work. He had by his assiduity and integrity fully justified his selection to the post of Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the letter from the Commissioner regarding the death of Mr. Moulvi be recorded and that the Corporation place on record with deep regret their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Municipality in the sad, sudden, and untimely death of Mr. Moulvi who for nearly a quarter of a century served them with the greatest zeal and devotion and who by his hard and assiduous work and sterling, merit rose to the post of Municipal Secretary, which post he filled with great ability and was ultimately appointed acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in both of which capacities he rendered very valuable services to the Corporation and the city in general. A copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of their sympathy, and in memory of the deceased the Corporation should adjourn without transacting any business.

Mr. Patel said the deceased was well versed in Municipal law and gave points even to the Commissioner. He was industrious, painstaking, and independent. He never curried favour with anybody and never pushed himself forward. In moving the adjournment he made it perfectly clear that it should not form a precedent.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, seconding, said Mr. Moulvi always took pride in helping the Councillors; he rose from a clerkship to the position of the Deputy Commissioner, and he gave satisfaction not only to his colleagues, but to the general public.

Messrs. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Meyer Nissim, A. K. Pai, L. R. Tairsee, R. H. Gandhi, Mr. A. M. Khan, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Bole and Dr. Mistry further spoke on the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had already written a letter to the Corporation, which he hoped they would put on record. He wanted to express words his sense of loss at Mr. Moulvi's death. The Corporation's choice in appointing him Deputy Commissioner from among so many promising candidates was fully justified. He always rendered him the fullest assistance and the Corporation would lose very much by Mr. Moulvi's death.

The resolution was then passed in silence, all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DISTINGUISHED PARSI WEDDING.

Most enjoyable wedding celebrations took place last Sunday at the Athless Bang which has not witnessed similar distinguished gatherings of late. A remarkable feature of the celebrations was the presence of the non-Parsi element. Owing to the wide acquaintance, due to the professional popularity, of Dr. Rustom Nusserwanji Cooper, M.S., (London) of the *Charak Clinic*, at his marriage with Miss Manijeh, daughter of Mr. Nusserwanji Garda, the Registrar of the Bombay High Court, there were present besides the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, Mr. Justice Coyaji, Mr. Justice Taraporevala a number of Parsi Knights, and journalists while, of course, the medical representatives were not inconspicuous. Neither were the friends of the bride side in less prominently represented. While nothing seems to have been left undone for the entertainment of those invited, many of the Parsi guests seemed to look back with regret on the old days, now out of fashion, when at such enormous feasts vegetarian repast was the order of the day. It appears that, especially in our country and in the hot weather, the ancestors of the Parsis were wiser who decreed that on wedding days, when thousands are feasted, animal food should be eschewed. The contracting parties whose leaders have reiterated the example set by the Parsis of previous generation in performing no function without inviting the respected co-operation of the non-Parsi conferers deserve to be congratulated.

ALL INDIA STATISTICS.

FAILURE OF COLLECTION.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 16.

Professor C. J. Hamilton and Professor E. A. Horne of the Patna College were examined to-day before the Economic Enquiry Committee. Mr. Hamilton in the course of his evidence stated that in an enquiry of this kind where the field of investigation was so vast and where statistical data were so imperfect, it would appear that the method of direct census applied to the whole area would, by itself, yield material, which, if unchecked, could only be treated as of very doubtful validity. The enquiry work, if undertaken, should be done by persons who had local knowledge and considerable experience of economic investigation in each province. There should be a committee entrusted with the organisation of enquiry within its boundaries and the whole body of material should be finally co-ordinated by the central committee. For an enquiry of this kind a staff of investigators of high ability should be employed to carry out the work.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

With regard to the method of enquiry, witness suggested that the census of production by the Central Committee should be conducted with sufficient powers from the legislature to ascertain the value of the output. Similar investigation should be undertaken by provincial committees. He did not like to make any attempt to value the national wealth except in the form of national income. He regarded the result of any such attempt as being almost useless. He considered house to house enquiry as a waste of time.

Replying to a further question, he said that he did not favour the appointment of liason officer who would act as go-between between the Director of Statics and the Director of Agriculture.

Professor Horne said he was extremely doubtful of the success of any attempt to collect All-India statistics of the net output of the very numerous cottage industries in India. A special agency would have to be created for the purpose. He suggested that 10 villages in ever sub-division be selected for investigation into the economic condition of the rural population. He strongly deprecated overburdening the proposed general economic survey by attempting to collect statistics of wealth.—

SIR P. C. ROY'S FAITH IN BHADRALOG.

Sir P. C. Roy, giving evidence after lunch, said one of the principal causes of poverty of rural population was absentee landlordism. The landlords live in towns with all modern luxuries. Formerly when landlords used to live in their estates money flowed back to ryots in some form or other. He thought the cultivators would be able to give accurate information if an investigation were made to find out the economic condition of the people in Bengal. Replying to further question he said if the total yield of the principal crops were found out then that would give a fair idea of the wealth of Bengal. He was sure the Bhadralog class would not conceal anything if they were asked about wealth. He was further of opinion that the collection of family budget was the only means of ascertaining fairly reliable information regarding economic condition of people. It was just possible people would suspect the motives of enquiry as they might be afraid of fresh taxation being introduced

Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury, Labour Member, Bengal Council, said for the purpose of economic survey they would have to take account of absorption of gold and silver which is generally said to be hoarded wealth of India. He considered the statistics published by the Director of Statistics as unsatisfactory and suggested a census of industrial production every three years. He was of opinion that the income-tax returns were reliable.

Professor Umakanta Goswami of the Cotton College, Gauhati, was also examined.

The Committee will leave Calcutta tomorrow for Rangoon.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 16.

In the share market jutes remained steady to-day although there was no buying support from operator. The margin of fluctuations therefore in the speculative stocks was small. Little or no enquiry existed for the higher denominations. Barnagore however came in for some speculative demand at gradually advancing rates. In coals there were a number of selling orders without attracting buyers. In teas demand continued negligible with quotations almost unaltered. In miscellaneous apart from some interest taken in rubber concerns trade continued uninteresting in this section. Government securities were quiet though quotably unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/1, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 05/4, 5 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 104/9, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101/4, 6 per cent. U. P. bonds 1926-41 103/4.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway 121.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/2, Kesoram 4/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 420/8, Auckland 296/8, Bally 241/8, Barnagore 190, Clive 45/12, Empire pref 112, Fort William 415/8, Howrah 44/14, Kamarhatty 575, Kankarrah 452/8, Lansdowne 347, Lothian 436/8, Lothian pref 116, National 30/14, Northbrook 58, Reliance 62/4.

Coals:—Bengal 566, Bokaro and Rampur 20/12, Lakurka 18, Samla and Kendra 9/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ord 15, United Flour 17, British India Corporation ord 4/8, Britania Biscuits 7/4, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10, Indian Cables 3/12, Titaghur Paper 2/14.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 5/10, Bishnauth 30, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 325, Gohpur Tea 8/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth ence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence. A. P.

KARACHI RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

KARACHI, April 16.

There were again very poor fields for the second day in Karachi Spring Meeting. Only two horses paraded for the Sind Club Hurdles, which was won by Glaxo in a trot. Favourites came home successfully in almost all events and the books must have again been down. The attendance was good.

Details:—

THE SIND CLUB HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles over eight flights.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap hurdle race for all horses and ponies.

Mr H Eugene Talbot's GLAXO, 11-0, Mr Jerrom 1

Mr G T B Harvey's CELTIC LAD, 9-13, Mr Philips 2

Won by distance.

Time:—4 mins and 3 3/5 secs.

Betting:—Five to two on Glaxo, six to four against Celtic Lad.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance race course.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for all Arabs.

Capt M Cox's CHUNGIZ, 7-0, Jagheth ... 1

Mr D N Zodge's PANIPAT, 9-1, Harrison 2

Mr H Kadum's KLEITATOR, 10-0, Black... 3

Won by distance, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 55 secs.

Betting:—Two to one on Chungiz, five to four against Kleitator, threes Panipat.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for English, Colonial and C B ponies 14-2 and under.

Maj Exham's BRENUCK, 8-7, Capt Bernard 1

Capt R G Macarthur's PURE GEM, 11-2, I Jones 2

Maj Exham's SPRING MUSIC, 10-5, Walker 3

Capt C B Farrar's POLIDUCT, 9-6, Edwards 4

Also ran:—Milord 7-0 (cd 7-5).

Won by half a length, half a length, one length.

Time:—1 min 20 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Five to two on Brenock, five to two against Polidict, fours Milord, eights Pure Gem, tens Spring Music.

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Capt C B Farras' STELLITE, 10-2, Edwards 1

Mr S C Woodward's TWO GATES, 9-0, Capt Bernard 2

Lieut-Col A B Beaumon's CYANITE, 7-0, J Tymon 3

Won by half a length, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min 48 secs.

Betting:—Six to four on Stellite, six to four against Two Gates, two to one against Cyanite.

THE KHAIRPUR CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for country-breds.

Majors Bruce and Newton Davis' TO-DAY, 7-0, J Tymen 1

Capt R G Macarthur's LEGACY, 7-3 (cd 7-4), Jones 2

Capt R G Macarthur's PERCEPTION, 10-8, Edwards 3

Maj D Vanrinen's LOVING CUP, 7-12, Walker 4

Won by one length, half a length, two lengths.

Time:—1 min 34 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Six to four on Perception, two to one against Legacy, threes against others.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under in the third division.

Mr Syed Mohd. Bier's BALKEES, 7-13, Balfour 1

H H the Mir of Khirpur's RAEFFIND, 7-0 (cd. 7-13), L Jones 2

Mr D W Bruce's BARZAN, 7-0, Tymon 3

Mr H Kadum's HAZIM, 10-0, Black 4

Also ran:—Dhareen 9-13, Sawi 9-5, Tripoli 9-4, Master Malik 8-8, Sarfil 7-0.

Won by one length, half a length, one length.

Time:—1 min 25 1/5 secs.

Betting:—Six to four on Sawi, even against Balkees, fours Rarefind, sixes Sarfil, Master Malik, eights the others.

THE MALIR HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for C B ponies 14-2 and under that ran in the Trial Plate on the first day.

Miss Anderson's SAINTE ETHELBERGA, 10-0, Edwards 1

Maj M P Walsh's LADY SUPERIOR, 10-8, Capt Bernard 2

Malik Rahnawal Khan's MARSHNIL, 10-10, Easton 3

Lieut Mohd. Khan's MAYFLY, 8-1, Balfour 4

Also ran:—Sweet Dream 8-8, Jubilee 8-1, Gulistan 7-0.

Won by one length, half a length, two lengths.

Time:—1 min 6 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Six to four on Lady Superior, five to two against Sainte Ethelberga, threes Marshnil, eights Jubilee, tens the others.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Four matches were played this afternoon in connection with Beighton Hockey Tournament. Following are the results:—

Customs beat 1st Battalion, B. N. Railway (Kharagpur) by 3 goals to nil; Ordnance beat Mohan Bagan by 2 goals to nil; Measures beat Medicals by 2 goals to 1 and Mahomedan Sporting beat Calcutta Scottish by 4 goals to nil.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Owing to outbreak of plague, Moulmein is declared an infected port and the existing regulations for the prevention of introduction of plague by sea are being enforced in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Moulmein.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey was accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Multan on Wednesday. The Governor visited the Civil Hospital and the Bhawalpur House and granted interviews to a number of landlords and leading men of the district.

A large gathering of high Officials, nobles and the elite of Jaipur attended the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Khandelwal Vaishya Central Pathshala at Jaipur, performed by Mr. L. W. Reynolds, President of the Cabinet, Jaipur State. Munshi Rampertapji, Member of Council read the Address on behalf of the community and Mr. Reynolds replied in suitable terms congratulating the Community on the success hitherto achieved in furthering the cause of education and selection of the site. Donations of over Rs. 14,000 were promised.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, is appointed to act temporarily as Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

If persistent pursuit of an idea, despite opposition and, what is worse, indifference, is a guarantee of its success, the movement that Dr. Besant has initiated for framing a Commonwealth of India Bill is bound to succeed. When she first mooted the proposal of a Convention to frame a constitution for India, she could hardly induce the public to take it seriously. With the thoroughness and tenacity characteristic of her she proceeded with her self-imposed task until she succeeded in converting the public to this extent that at the All-Parties Conference held in Bombay a Committee was formed one of whose functions was to outline a scheme of Swaraj. The Committee when it met in Delhi in January delegated the task to a Sub-Committee presided over by Mrs. Besant herself. It is no small tribute to her earnest devotion to the cause she has made her own as well as to her rare energy that she was able to see that the Committee finished its work after nine days' hard labour, having adopted, as the basis of its discussion, the draft Bill issued by the Convention of which she is the moving spirit. Unfortunately, the report of the Sub-Committee could neither by confirmed nor amended by the Committee of the All-Parties Conference which broke up without arriving at any conclusion either regarding the Hindu-Muslim differences or the question of reuniting all parties under the common flag of the Congress.

Undaunted by this disappointment Mrs Besant has decided to make a bold bid for the acceptance of her idea by the country. She declares that the era of construction is over and the era of agitation has begun. The Bill underwent several amendments at the hands of the All-Parties' Conference Sub-Committee. The Convention at its meeting last week at Cawnpore considered these amendments and redrafted and completed the Bill on the day of Jallianwallah massacre, a horror which, Mrs. Besant has pointed out, will be rendered impossible of repetition in future when the Bill becomes an Act. Having achieved this work of construction, Mrs. Besant is now planning an agitation on a large scale in support of the Bill both in India and in England because she has learnt from her experience during her last visit that no Bill prepared by her Convention will be regarded as embodying the demand of India unless it receives the support of her people. It is to secure this support that Mrs. Besant is planning her agitation all over the country. Provincial Convention Sabhas, with subsidiary bodies for the enrolment of members, are to be started in order to make the agitation widespread as well as strong and persistent. It is unfortunate that the Bill has not received the *imprimatur* of the representative national body, namely, the Congress, or of the All-Parties Conference. This defect makes the task of popularising it most difficult, as there are provisions in it which cannot receive the whole-hearted support of all Nationalists. But, apart from this drawback, the Bill, in so far as it seeks to embody the principle of self-determination, the vindication of which is the object of the national struggle, will command the enthusiastic support of all patriotic Indians who will wish Mrs. Besant and her co-workers every success in the work they have undertaken. We welcome the agitation that the latter have determined to inaugurate. For, no-one, who recalls the days of Home Rule League agitation, will have any doubt but that the present campaign begun by Mrs. Besant will stimulate the drooping political life of the country, which itself will be no mean achievement. We venture, however, to suggest that the object which Mrs. Besant has in view will be better promoted if the members, who will join the Convention Sabhas, instead of signing the prescribed pledge, are asked to enrol themselves as members of the Congress. This will serve a two-fold purpose. It will secure for the Bill the widespread support that is required and, what is still more important, it will, by adding to the membership of the Congress, hasten the evolution of the sanction without which constitution-making is an unreality.

For, it cannot be forgotten that, after all, a Swaraj scheme prepared by a Round Table Conference demanded by the Legislative Assembly or a Commonwealth of India Bill has to follow, not to precede, the readiness of Britain or her Parliament to accept it. It is not the lack of a united demand or of a clear-cut, definite exposition of the demand that stands between India and her freedom. It is the refusal of Britain and her rulers to recognize the need of a reconciliation with India. The preparation of the Bill is necessary. But it is not enough. The problem before the country is to create the sanction which will secure the acceptance of the Bill by the representatives of England. The mobilisation of public opinion in support of the Bill will certainly be a valuable contribution to the evolution of such sanction. But, alone, it cannot be expected to generate the pressure essential to compel the Government to yield to the people's will.

THE LIBERAL PARADOX.

Mr. Lloyd George once painfully endeavouring to coin a neat epigram described Liberalism as the gospel of freedom for the underdog and the terse definition was hailed as a grand truth by his devout followers. By the term underdog was probably meant the middle-class of England since Liberalism, an essentially bourgeoisie philosophy, has in its later phases, strived neither for the redemption of the proletariat nor for the freedom of the subject-nations of the Empire. Indeed, for the post-war policy of the extension of the Empire through territorial aggrandisement under the cloak of trusteeship and mandates, it is the Liberals who have been responsible while the Conservatives, hostile to enhancing the burden of the British tax-payer, have opposed inordinate increase in imperial possessions. Nor is there any real difference between a Liberal and a Tory so far as their attitude to India is concerned. Discussing Sir Robert Horne's silly speech at Glasgow delivered in the course of the well-organised recruiting campaign for the enlightenment of the British youth, the London "Nation", an all-Liberal journal, observes, after summarising Sir Robert's speech, that the "Liberal attitude towards India must be essentially different from that of Sir Robert Horne." Frankly, we are unable to perceive wherein lies the essence of this difference between the bellicose polemics of Sir Robert and the bankrupt outlook of the Liberal view as outlined by the "Nation" itself. Both are determined to maintain the British domination of India at any cost,—the one because he sees in communal strifes a justification of the Britisher's perpetual presence, the other because it considers the administrative inexperience of Indians and their mutual wrangles "dangerous obstacles" in the path of progress; though neither enquires if the bureaucratic resistance to advance is due to communal differences any more than was due to them the advent of the singular Company which came to trade and remained to rule. Both are favourable to the reforms and are insistent on the need for working them, being impervious to hasty or immediate transfer of power. Sir Robert Horne and his ilk make the flesh of their audiences creep by drawing horrifying pictures of the bloody civil wars raging between various communities inhabiting India—what a compliment to the civilising efforts of Britain!—and the fearful anarchy rampant in the country though due, strangely enough, to the efforts of a handful of seditious agitators, while the "Nation" talks of the impossibility of handing over the ship of Government to Indians so long as "the crew are thirsting to cut each other's throats and our own." Finally while the Swarajist tactic, which is calculated to "force" the bureaucracy "to employ naked coercion as regular engine of government," compels the honest Die-Hard to discard all professions and forms of constitutionalism, it presents an insoluble dilemma to the Liberal who has neither the disinterestedness and probity to acknowledge the right of the people to rule themselves nor the ruthless and frank courage to govern them by sheer force. That is why the "Nation" speaks approvingly of Sir Robert Horne's characterisation of the Swarajist method as a "trickery" of "the agitators"—the trick consisting in making Imperialism abandon its mask.

In what, then, according to the "Nation," does the essential difference between the Liberal and the Tory consist in relation to their view of India? The journal, sentimentally enough, attempts to make much of the point that while Sir Robert Horne, a representative Conservative, attaches importance to "the letter" of the reforms, to the Liberals its "spirit is sacred." We pay our tribute to this manifestation of sublime reverence but we are unable to discover what precisely is the object of this emotional worship. The article in question provides no clue; for, after much intriguing analysis, it reaches the ludicrously trite conclusion that there is bound to be delay in the advent of Swaraj and that what is essential is goodwill—the supreme Liberal panacea for every grievance and all discontent. Does the spirit of the reforms signify that the trusteeship of Parliament is the translation of the theory of Divine Dispensation and civilising mission in constitutional terms? If so, the Tory who frankly avows that Indianisation will mean the loss of cushy jobs for British youth as Indian tariffs will result in the loss of a valuable market for British goods, is more honest since he admits the materialistic motives of holding India instead of talking pious humbug. But by the spirit of the reforms, what the "Nation" probably implies is that though the Indian case, in the abstract, is unanswerable, the practical difficulties are so great that a plan of transition is necessary. If is a stroke of genius—this mode of meeting national aspirations; for it reconciles the professions of liberalism with the brutal facts of national self-interest and while it reassures the vested interests who feel that the goal is safely distant it pacifies the impatient people clamouring for freedom since they enjoy the stimulating sensation of being in a state of perpetual transition. When after the Fall, Eve asked Adam what the matter was; Adam is said to have replied, "my dear, we are in a state of transition," though he refrained from pointing out that the motion was towards the wrong and inferior direction. The world, ever since, has been in a state of transition, but British Liberalism has turned this fact of temporal sequence into a political principle.

The difficulties of this plan of evolving freedom by instalments is less clearly perceived. For example, both the real purpose and selfless motives of those who inaugurate the transitional regime are assumed to be spotless; while there is a final safeguard in the fact that it is the representatives of the vested interests, who stand to lose by the completion of the process, that are to be the arbiters of the stages and the completion of the transitional period as well as of the fitness of those who perform the feat. As Lord Olivier has recently shown, such a process is bound to cause friction since the opposition being directed to the system rather than its incidental acts in likely to be indiscriminate and thus capable of being exploited by the Die-Hard to support his contention about the incapacity and irresponsibility of the popular representatives. The fact is there is no half-way house between autonomy and subjection and if some hybrid structure is created it fails to function; for it necessarily has all the depressing effects of alien rule without the mechanical efficiency of a bureaucracy. That is the moral of the failure of dyarchy—a typical invention of British Liberalism.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Birkenhead as Colossus.

Bureaucratic rule is not governance by law but by functionaries who create great reputations by mutual compliments and try to smooth away the feeling of soulless machinery by extolling personalities above principles. Thus in the case of the Bengal Ordinance we were bidden to consider individual liberty and the vindication of justice through law to be insignificant details as compared with the powerful sense of justice of Lord Reading, the deep sympathy of Lord Lytton and the liberty-loving nature of Britons. Recently a Bombay paper advised Indians to hope for the best because Lord Birkenhead, forsooth, is "ambitious and restless" and could not have chosen the *gadi* of the Grand Moghul at the India Office unless he wished to play the full role of Moghuls by doing, if not "great" at any rate "impressive", things and by "making his consulship memorable for some great event in Indian history." We appreciate the majesty of this Kaiser-pose, but only desire to point out that there are as many ways of becoming "memorable" in Indian annals as there are ways of killing the proverbial cat. Lord Chelmsford became "memorable" by the "great event" of Jallianwalla, and Lord Reading through his upholding law by abolishing it. If the London correspondent of the "Servant of India" is to be believed, indeed, this vision of the feverish anxiety of the brilliant opportunist who is the Secretary of State is a mere figment of idle imagination. It is said that his lordship who is not merely a bulwark of the Baldwin Cabinet and a prodigal son of the Tory Party, but an accomplished journalist as well, seldom attends the India Office; he is busy writing newspaper-articles by which British politicians now-a-days supplement their meagre earnings through service of the Crown and is involved in "high" politics, that is Cabinet and party intrigues, that have absolutely nothing to do with Indian affairs. As Lord Reading has gone to London simply to enjoy a holiday whose bill the poor Indian ryot will have to foot, Lord Birkenhead will find in him an ideal colleague; both will pull on happily because both want to do nothing while professing to discuss everything.

Industrial Progress in Baroda.

One sometimes wonders why valuable time and money are spent in publishing lengthy administrative departmental reports. They are not always useful, and not seldom written with the object of making a case for the existence of the department and sometimes as a justification for the post of the highly paid official at its head. But this criticism does not hold good about the Report of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Baroda State for the year ending 31st July 1924 which is both instructive and interesting. In a year of great commercial and industrial depression, the State has been able to report substantial progress in all directions. Judging from the amount of new capital subscribed and paid up during the year for registered companies of the State, it seems that the investors of this State have continued to take advantage of the commercial and industrial policy of the State. During the year the subscribed capital increased from 4 crores 47 lakhs to 5 crores 41 lakhs, an increase of 93 lakhs and there was an increase of 77 lakhs in paid up capital, which now amounts to three crores and 75 lakhs. These figures in themselves speak very highly of the activities of this department, which has continued to make vigorous efforts for promoting new industries, helping the old and offering special concessions to those who are interested in the economic progress of the State. It is gratifying to note that most of the industrial undertakings in the State have declared dividends from 4 to 25 per cent. Most of the capital is invested in the cotton, ginning, spinning, weaving and textile industries. Several other new undertakings in the State were brought to the operating stage during the year; these were prospected and founded in the two preceding years. A huge undertaking for the production of cement at Dwarka, however, has not met with the success which it well deserved, for during the year 1923 only 25,000 tons of cement were produced, whereas the factory ought to have produced four times as much. This company was promoted by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and since his death, it has suffered considerably for want of adequate working capital and efficient management.

Wanted—A Port.

By followig a systematic and sound railway policy, the State has now complete railway connections between its different districts, except Kodinar in Kathiawar. This district is the best and the most fertile portion of Kathiawar having a rainfall of nearly 30 inches; it has fine cotton tracts and very valuable minerals and building materials; but, unfortunately, it has no transport facilities either by sea or by rail. It thus remains isolated. Proposals were made years ago for linking the Amreli taluka with Kodinar by rail and bringing the railway right up to Velan which was pronounced by Sir George Buchanan and several other competent marine engineers to be the most suitable site for a deep water and all weather port in Kathiawar. As far back as 1886, proposals were made by Mr. Reynolds for the development of the Velan harbour. Since then considerable work was done at Velan during the years 1893-95 and again in 1920 by Sir George Buchanan. It seems that the State has in this matter worked by fits and starts. It seems to have spent enormous sums of money in developing its other less important resources at the cost of Kodinar. We understand that three great projects, on which some of the prominent Bombay capitalists had spent large sums of money in prospecting, had to be abandoned only on account of the inaccessibility of Kodinar, particularly by sea, and the difficulties of general transport. We hope the State will immediately take up the long-delayed development of the port in Kodinar and thus complete its industrial programme at an early date. In the report under review, we find that attempts are still made to foster soap, oil and fat industries in the State. The results achieved have not been commensurate with the efforts made and we hope the department will utilise its energies in more useful directions. Those who are interested in the industrial development of this Presidency will find the report of this Department very useful. All throughout the year, the Department under the able guidance of Dr. Pagar was strenuously engaged in the economic betterment of the State and the methods and means employed by it may well serve as an example to Departments of Industries in British India.

THE HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

(BY S. R. TIKEKAR.)

There is a keen competition going on between the hand-loom and power-loom cloth. Since the introduction of quick working power-looms, it was expected that the hand-looms would die out. They seem to rise but slowly instead. The hand-loom industry of those places and in the vicinity where the mills prosper most, proves the truth of the statement. Kalyan and Bhivandi are places near Bombay—the centre of mill industry—known the Presidency over for the hand-loom cloth they produce. Maheshwar and Cambay (Khambayat) near Ahmedabad—the next city to Bombay in mill industry—produce such a high grade of cloth that the places around seem to have monopolised the patterns. Then follows Sholapur where the hand-loom industry is equally important as the mills. The only reason for this slow increase of hand-looms is that they have sufficient work to keep them busy with. With all its merits, the power-loom is yet unable to produce some types of cloth that are largely consumed all over this country. Besides the superiority of the hand-woven cloth in point of durability is now beyond question. Competitive prices with the mill-made cloth is another aspect still. The mills spin for themselves and even by working on such grand scale as they do, they cannot produce cloth at a cost that would beat down the hand-loom weaver, who, purchasing the yarn from the mills, has many other disadvantages put on his side.

It would not be out of place to see what the weaver pays his rivals for spinning the yarn he requires. Cotton sells at about 10 annas a lb., 20's yarn is quoted at 18 to 19½ annas per lb., and cloth made out of this (including in general the least size at 12 per cent.) fetches only 20 to 21½ annas per lb. The marked difference does not show that the mills undersell the woven fabric; but it clearly shows what the poor weaver pays for spinning the yarn. Both these functions require an approximately equal amount of labour. And yet weaving seems to cost very little and spinning a good deal. To add to this high tribute paid by the hand-loom weaver he has to pay the commission of at least four intermediaries through whom he gets the yarn. The fact that hand-loom weaving is economically superior to the power-loom weaving is proved by observing the position the former occupies although placed at a disadvantage, when competing with the latter. People seem to have realised the merits of the hand-loom and the cloth it produces. Industrialists are trying to push this industry to the front. Government, too, as other good governments do, is trying what it can to encourage this old Indian art. The efforts of all these parties are not being crowned with the success they rightly deserve. Watering the leaves and flowers does not yield as much as watering at the roots would do. The direction of the work these do, is on the line of watering the leaves and flowers. The worms that prevent the growth of this industry have not been noticed by them. They still remain there undoing the work of nature.

The industry as it once thrived in this country, was in main the cottage industry and it ought, therefore, to be encouraged as such. This chief aspect is lost sight of by almost all those who try to improve the situation. It follows, of course, that the processes should be the simplest that could be devised. As it exists to-day, the hand-loom weaving is the simplest that can be contrived. It cannot be simplified further and any attempts in this direction would only modify the methods and processes difficult still. The ways and means that have been arrived at by a long and continuous experience of generations after generations must evidently be simple. The introduction of machinery has worked revolutions in many industries. It cannot, therefore, follow as a rule that this cottage industry would be given an impetus to by the use of labour-saving appliances. This has been the stumbling block of all the knights fighting for the cause of handlooms. The system of long warps was one suggestion. The use of beams for such warps was another. Windirg and warping machines the third; the automatic loom the fourth and so on. All these have proved unpopular and still the old hand-loom, as it has been handed down by ancients, slowly goes on and on to win the race! The weaver's condition, his bare means of living and his financial position have got to be considered. The improved methods aim at the good of a capitalist; or, to say the same thing in other words, they are suitable for a *factory* where weavers weave for wages. It then ceases to be a cottage industry. Unless the weavers work for themselves, weaving will not be profitable as the cost of exacting the work increases, which is totally absent when it is a cottage industry. The inborn affinity to this profession, the expert and efficient help rendered by the members of the weaver's family, the spirit of the independent work above all, coupled with the frugality of his maintainance, enable him to stand the competition from the mills. The limited space at his disposal, the want of capital and the range of varieties he produces, keeping all his family in continuous work with him, are the factors that show the improvements as suggested by the experts are no improvements at all.

The usual way the weaver has to follow is as follows:—A *saokar*, that lends him some amount for his domestic needs, also supplies him with the raw materials that keep him busy for four to seven days according to the kind of cloth. A reasonable interest for the amount and the raw material thus advanced is being charged. When the woven cloth is ready, it is to be taken to the *saokar*, who purchases it for a very low price with a view to resell it to the merchants, acting as a middle-man for the weaver from whom he takes some com-

(Continued on page 8.)

ITALIAN "ULTIMATUM" TO EGYPT.

DELIMIT EGYPTO-TRIPOLITAN FRONTIER.

REPORTED REFUSAL.

CAIRO, April 15.

Newspapers are giving prominence to what is described as the "Italian ultimatum to Egypt", requesting the delimitation of Egypto-Tripolitan frontier according to the Milner-Scioloja agreement. It is stated that Egyptian political leaders are astonished at the Italian demand in view of the fact that conversations are being held for friendly settlement and the Egyptian Government has decided to appoint a Committee of experts to inquire into the question.

The Egyptian Government is reported to have replied that it cannot accept the determination of the Frontier according to the agreement made with a foreigner in which the Egyptian Government had not participated, but Egypt is ready to negotiate the question.

WILL BRITAIN INTERVENE.

Newspapers suggest that Britain may intervene in the matter.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S PARLIAMENT OPENS.

KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Apl. 15.

Ulster's second Parliament was opened in State to-day by the Governor. The King's speech outlined the plans to stimulate industry and relieve unemployment. Bills would be introduced to improve mining facilities and to grant moderate and compassionate pensions to persons or dependents of persons who had rendered distinguished service to science, literature, arts or in public capacity.—Reuter.

KURDISH REVOLT.

LEADER CAPTURED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

It is reported that Sheikhsaid, leader of the Kurdish revolt has been captured.—Reuter.

The following Reuter's message from Constantinople dated 17th March bears repetition here:—

"A message from Angora states that all the villages within twelve kilometres of Diarbekir have been cleared of rebels and the villages in which the Turkish troops were fired on have been destroyed.

Ismet Pasha, at a party meeting to-day declared that further offensive action against the rebels was not likely."

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF CAPTURE.

REBEL RESISTANCE BREAKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

It is officially confirmed from Angora that Sheikh Said has been captured in a village between Mush and Varts.

He had already been sentenced to death *incontumaciam*. Recent official reports claimed that the resistance of the rebels had broken, and that only scattered bands were left fleeing before the pursuing troops though the latter were hampered by the weather and mountainous nature of country.

A reward of a thousand pieces of gold had recently been offered for the capture of Sheikh Said alive.—Reuter.

PRICE OF JOINING IN REVOLT.

24 HANGED AT DIARBEKIR & BITLIS

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

Hitherto 20 persons have been hanged at Diarbekir, for participation in the Kurdish revolt, and four others were hanged at Bitlis yesterday, including an ex-Deputy and a Mullah.—Reuter.

PATRIARCHATE QUESTION SETTLED?

LONDON, Apl. 15.

It is learnt from Greek sources that the question of the Patriarchate can be regarded as settled. The Holy Synod at Constantinople will elect a new Patriarch in place of Constantine who has been expelled.—Reuter.

EMBASSIES AT ANGORA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

The National Assembly has accepted the proposal of Government for a free grant of land for the establishment of Embassies at Angora representing the Powers with which Turkey has friendly relations.—Reuter.

LADY MARION CAMERON.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT WHILE UNLOADING REVOLVER.

PALERMO, Apl. 15.

Lady Marion Cameron, daughter of Lord Huntingdon was accidentally shot in the lung while unloading a revolver in the hotel where she was staying. Her condition is not dangerous. King George who is at present in Palermo has sent his physician, Sir Stanley Hewett, to attend her ladyship.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. CAILLUX FINANCE MINISTER?

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

PARIS, April 16.

Notwithstanding the official denial that any portfolio has been allotted, the forecast of the new Ministry current in the political circles anticipates that

M. Painleve will be Prime Minister and Minister of Public Instruction

M. Briand will be Minister for Foreign Affairs

M. Caillaux will be Minister of Finance

M. Demonzie will be Minister of Justice, and ?

General Nollet will be Minister of War.—Reuter.

M. PAINLEVE MEETS M. CAILLAUX.

NO DECISION YET.

PARIS, April 15.

M. Painleve has asked M. Caillaux to come to Paris immediately. It is understood that he intends to offer M. Caillaux the portfolio of Finance, and will endeavour to form a Cabinet with M. M. Briand, Herriot and Caillaux as the backbone.—Reuter.

PARIS, April 16.

M. Painleve is proceeding with the formation of his Cabinet although it is officially denied that any Ministers have yet been appointed. Meantime, he has met M. Caillaux and, it is reported, offered him the Finance Ministership, but M. Caillaux has postponed his decision. M. Painleve's invitation to M. Caillaux has caused much stir in the lobbies of the Chamber.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO M. PAINLEVE.

SOCIALST NATIONAL COUNCIL'S DECISION.

PARIS, April 16.

The Socialist National Council while resolving to support the Painleve Government, turned down the views of the section, which was of opinion that the Socialists ought to accept the office at present. This decision, however, is not regarded as final.—Reuter.

MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON STATE OF TREASURY.

PARIS, April 16.

M. Caillaux, M. Malvy and M Demonzie conferred with M. Painleve until 2-30 this morning. M. Caillaux, subsequently questioned, would not go further than saying that the financial problem, which had been under discussion was too serious to be settled in an hour and he would meet the Governor of the Banque de France this morning to obtain information particularly with regard to the state of the Treasury.

It is concluded from the duration of the midnight conference that rather serious difference of opinion arose and fresh conversations will be held this morning.—Reuter.

SELECTION OF M. CAILLAUX.

A CHALLENGE TO SENATE.

PARIS, April 16.

Le "Matin" gives currency to the report that M. Poincare created a great impression by declaring in the lobby of the Senate that the selection of M. Caillaux would be a challenge to the Senate.

BANQUE DE FRANCE'S NOTE ISSUE.

CHAMBER ADOPTS LEGALISING BILL

PARIS, Apl. 15.

The Chamber, by an overwhelming majority, has adopted the Bill mentioned yesterday legalising the *Banque de France's* issue of four milliard francs worth of notes.—Reuter.

SENATE APPROVES OF AGREEMENTS

PARIS, April 16.

The Senate, by 193 votes to 5, approved of the agreement with the Banque de France mentioned earlier. There were 100 abstentions.—Reuter.

BEWARE OF 1926!

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, April 16.

According to "Le Matin" Marshal Foch's report on the German disarmament which has been communicated to the Conference of Ambassadors mentions various German defaults and gives details of the plan for disarmament of Germany which is considered to be necessary to assure security to the Allies. Marshal Foch has obtained the opinions of the highest allied military authorities, including General Debeney and General Degoutte who urged the necessity of demanding strict application of the Treaty of Versailles. General Debeney produced documentary evidence to show that there has been continuous progress in German aviation and mentioned factories in countries adjacent to Germany which are constructing and distributing aviation materials. He also emphasised the danger of landing grounds near French frontier and stated that all German war pilots were at present undergoing training at aerodromes or employed in commercial aviation. General Degoutte prophesied that year 1926, when Germany had to make real payments under the Dawes Plan, would be a period of extreme tension between France and revengeful elements in Germany.—Reuter's Special.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

THOUSANDS STOP WORK.

LAHORE WORKSHOP AFFECTED.

LAHORE, April 16.

The strike on the North Western Railway has now spread to Lahore railway workshops where several thousand workers in loco and carriage shops left work to-day. Mr. Hall, President of the Railway Union, and Messrs. Miller and M. A. Khan led the strikers in procession through the City Gardens where they held a meeting which was addressed by the union leaders.

A communique issued by the Agent to-day states that after a meeting held during the breakfast hour 3558 men returned to loco shops and 3046 men returned to carriage shops

A detailed official account of the strike at Lahore is expected to be issued this evening.—A.P.

7000 LAHORE MEN IDLE.

STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATIONS.

LAHORE, April 16.

News received from he North Western Railway Employees Union shows that about 7000 men of the Lahore Railway Workshop have gone on strike in sympathy with the strikers at Rawalpindi and other stations.

The strikers here held a mass meeting this evening outside the Mochi Gate, when speeches were delivered by the Union leaders and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, editor of the "Zemindar" who asked the strikers to remain firm in their demands.

No official statement was available regarding the strike at Lahore upto this evening. Strikers have decided to pass in procession through the city to-morrow and make demonstrations to enlist public sympathy. The situation in other stations is unchanged.—A.P.

STRIKE BREAKS DOWN.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS RESUME WORK.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 16.

The men in the Aryodaya Spinning Mill who were on strike have resumed work unconditionally and the services of the new men who were temporarily appointed have been dispensed with.—A. P.

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

"CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors, whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.

POLISH PRIEST GETS 6 YEARS.

FOR ASSAULTING WOMEN.

MOSCOW, April 16.

The Leningrad court has sentenced Priest Ussas to six years' imprisonment on charge of assaulting women in the course of his official duties as a member of the Polish Reparation Commission. The accused's demand that he should be handed over to the Polish authorities was dismissed on the ground that the Polish Government had recognised competence of the Soviet Court.—Reuter.

RUSSO-PERSIAN RELATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE AT TEHERAN RECALLED.

TEHERAN, April 16.

M. Shumiatsky, the Russian Diplomatic representative, has been recalled and is leaving Teheran, to-day.—Reuter.

TRUTH OF IT.

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS

CORRESPONDING WITH WORKING COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India" that he is in correspondence with the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee as to the advisibility of holding a meeting of the Working Committee: "I am anxious not to take their time unnecessarily; similar considerations guide me in not worrying the All-India Congress Committee. It is a body which has to be summoned only for giving new directions or framing new programme. There are no new directions to be given, no new programme to be settled. It is no light thing to bring from long distances nearly 400 men, majority of whom are poor and all of whom are or should be busy. I have, therefore, purposely refrained from convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. If, however, there is a large body of members who wish to have a meeting called and if they would name the purpose I would have it summoned without avoidable delay."

Mahatma Gandhi adds:—"If there is an overwhelming body of opinion in the country that requires a change of methods and a change of franchise even during the current year they can have it, if they can ensure a full House of the All-India Congress Committee and secure an overwhelming majority, though it may be a straining of the Congress Constitution. I will not stand in the way of the vast majority of members of the AE-India Congress Committee altering even the Constitution.—(A. P.)

CONVENTION SABHA.

STARTED IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Apl. 16.

A Convention Sabha was started in Bombay this morning with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chairman, Mr. Ratansi Morarji, Treasurer, and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Secretary. It is intended to open shortly an office in the Fort with a free reading room attached. Arrangements are also being made to start a vigorous propaganda. Arrangements are also being made to start a vigorous propaganda in support of the Commonwealth of India Bill in Bombay and in the Presidency.—(A. P.)

OBITUARY.

DR. C. F. BURNEY.

LONDON, April 16.

Dr. C. F. Burney is dead.—Reuter's Special.

The Rev. Charles Fox Burney M.A., D.Litt., Hon. D.D. was the Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Oxford University since 1914; Canon of Rochester Cathedral and a Fellow of Oriel and St. Johns Colleges. He was 57 years old at the time of death.

"ASSAYE" ARRIVES AT MALTA.

HONUR TO LATE LORD RAWLINSON.

MALTA, April 16.

The troopship "Assaye" with the body of Lord Rawlinson arrived here this morning when all flags on the shore and on ships in the harbour were flying at half-mast. Forts fired a salute of seventeen guns. The "Assaye" will disembark two Companies of the East Lancashires here, bringing the battalion at Malta to full streng.—Reuter.

R 33 BROKEN.

PROCEEDING TO SEA.

LONDON, April 16.

Airship R 33 which flew from Cardington to Pulham aerodrome on 2nd April broke from the mooring mast at Pulham at ten this morning, in a gale with six men on board. It was seen over Oulton Broad near Lowestoft, and seemed to be attempting to combat wind. It is now reported to be making for London.

A later message says that R 33 was last seen proceeding out to the sea with its nose damaged or missing.—Reuter.

PATRIOTS HONOURED

LALAJI AND PANDIT MALAVIYA

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A reception of a unique character awaited Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya when the Calcutta Corporation presented them addresses of welcome this afternoon. The Corporation premises were besieged by a large crowd who saluted these leading figures as they passed by. The sight was most imposing. The attendance of members was very large, although the European members were absent.

The address to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ran thus:—

"We the aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta beg to offer you a cordial welcome on the occasion of your visit to this city. We are, indeed, unfortunate that the state of health of the Mayor has made it impossible for him to be with us to-day and represent us at to-day's function. We are grateful to you for your unceasing championship of the rights and liberties of our people, for the zealous care with which you have safeguarded our interests for your constant endeavours in the cause of national welfare and education. By a rare combination of tact and statesmanship you have refused to be drawn in the midst of political experiments, from which India, has just emerged but have with infinite patience and skill diverted into practical paths that seething enthusiasm, that generous indignation which swept over India in a wave. We gratefully appreciate your exhortations to us to live together in brotherhood and friendship without mutual distrust and suspicion Your earnest prayer that the two communities may suffer side by side voluntarily as they were compelled to suffer at the memorable holocaust at Jhallianwalla Bagh will not soon be forgotten by us, for in common affliction, in common travail, in common endeavour alone can we hope to find that great abiding force which will knit out of the several communities that inhabit India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Budhists and Jains, Sikhs and Parsees, Christians and Jews, a great and glorious nation. As the founder and inspirer of the Benares Hindu University you have showed us what a selfless worker with a will to achieve can perform and we trust that the University will, under your guidance stand, for that catholicity, that universal sympathy and brotherhood which are the essential teachings of the vedanta and in which lie the salvation, not only of India but of the world.

The following address was presented to Lala Lajpat Rai:

"We the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta take this opportunity to welcome you on the occasion of your visit to this city. No Indian can but feel proud of you who are one of those who have suffered most to uplift the people, broaden their ideas and instil into their hearts that most noble feeling of fearlessness, fraternity and freedom, which is so essential for any country under subjection to rise and develop not only for its own sake but for the welfare of humanity at large.

Your strenuous and persistent efforts in the cause of education are a source of great encouragement and inspiration to us and we have no doubt that the country under the guidance and care of selfless workers like you will, at no distant date, regain its lost prestige of being the foremost in the spread of that light and knowledge which dispose the darkness and ignorance of narrow egotism and help the realisation of universal brotherhood which must be the aim and object of all true culture and civilization. "We welcome you Sir, as the embodiment of love and not hatred, strength and not cowardice, breadth of vision and not narrowness of outlook and we wish you godspeed in your magnificent labours for social economic and political development."

PT. MALAVIYA'S REPLY.

Pandit Malaviya replying regretted the Mayor's absence in their midst and expressed his thankfulness to the Corporation for the honour they had done. Ever since the Congress in 1886 they were raising their voice for self-Government. Self-Government had not come to them in the way they desired, but the Pundit felt proud that the second city in the Empire was now governed by the representatives of her people. The harmony, which breathes among all the communities in the Corporation was a sign for future self-Government in India and they would be justified in claiming a larger share in the administration of the Empire. He was endeavouring to promote goodwill and brotherliness among all the communities and he believed that all sections, whether they be original inhabitants or sojourners to this land, might live in harmony. It was not time yet to pronounce judgment on the work of the Corporation, but the Pandit assured that the excellent spirit they had shown in the work of the Corporation entitled them to the gratitude not only of Calcutta but the whole of India. Referring to the Banares Hindu University, Pandit Malaviya said that it was open to Christian and Mahomedan students as well.

DON'T BE OBSESSED BY IMPERFECTIONS.

Lala Lajpat Rai, replying, said he took the compliments which the Corporation had paid, not as compliments to himself but to the cause he represented. He heartily endorsed what Pandit Malaviya had said. The political situation in India, continued Lala Lajpat Rai, could not remain as it was. Efforts should be made for the solution of the political problem to the satisfaction of all the communities, castes and creeds. They could not avoid making mistakes. Critics would not judge them unfavourably considering political condition under which they had to work. He had the highest admiration for the work of the Corporation and as one who had visited most part of world and seen the activities of municipalities in different countries he could say that municipal towns in India did not compare unfavourably with those of the most civilised parts of the world and the municipal administration here could not be said to be more corrupt or more efficient than in the other countries. He appreciated Britishers' sterling quality and believed that Indians had much to learn from them. He emphasised they should not be very much obsessed by their imperfections. They should be prepared to acknowledge their mistakes and rectify them.

BAWLA CASE.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF TRANSFER.

HEARING TO COME UP ON 27TH.

It has been authoritatively ascertained that there is absolutely no truth in the repeated rumours and counter rumours regarding the transfer of the Bawla Murder Case from Bombay. The matter is still under the consideration of H. E. the Viceroy and as yet no final decision has been arrived at as regards the petition for transfer. Mr. K. F. Nariman, who submitted a petition to H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of Mumtaz, the central figure in the Bawla Murder Case, against the transfer of the case has merely received an official acknowledgment of the same. In the event of the petition for transfer of the case from Bombay not being granted, the case would come up for hearing in the Bombay High Court on the 27th instant.

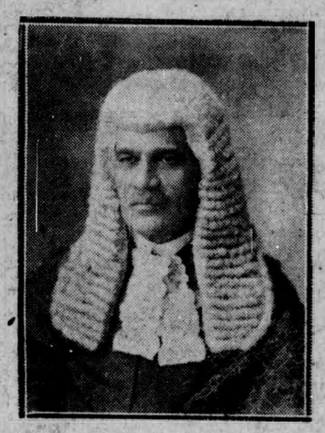
RETIRING BOMBAY JUDGE.

MR. JUSTICE E. M. PRATT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Edward Millet Pratt will sit on the Bombay High Court Bench for the last time to-day.

He is the most senior member of the Indian Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency. He is the son of Edward Pratt who was an Assistant Collector in the Salt Department in Bombay and is the grandson of Lieut. Pratt who served in the Hon'ble East India Co.'s Bombay Marine. His family is thus connected with the Bombay Presidency for three generations. He was born on 29th August 1865 and was educated at Dulwich College and University College, London. Joined Indian Civil Service on 13th October 1886 and arrived in India on 21st December 1886.

He was originally placed under the Collector of Ahmednagar and was posted as Asst. Collector at Kolaba in November 1887 where a year later he was also invested with Magisterial powers. In the early nineties he acted as Session Judge at Thana from where he was appointed Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawad in December 1895. From 1896 to 1900 he work as a Sessions Judge at Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar. In January 1905 he was transferred to the Bombay Secretariat as Remembrancer of legal affairs.



In June 1906 he was appointed an Asst. Judicial Commissioner of Sind at Karachi. For a short period in 1907 he acted as a puisne judge in the Bombay High Court. From September 1907 till October 1913 he acted as Judicial Commissioner in Sind. In November 1913 he became a puisne judge of the Bombay High Court, a post which he held with remarkable discretion till to-day when he practically retires from service.

During his tenure of office he discharged his duties with considerable zeal, energy and independence. His relations with the members of the Bombay Bar have always been of a most pleasant character. He tried a number of commercial causes which were filed in the High Court in 1920-1922 as a result of the unrated markets due to the aftermath of the World War. Owing to his good grasp of law and sound common sense his judgments were received with general satisfaction by the Bombay mercantile community. When landlords of Bombay, who considered themselves to be unjustly treated by the judges of the Small Causes Court in rent suits, began to file a large number of suits in the High Court for possession of premises, these rent suits were specially assigned to Mr. Justice Pratt and he gave general satisfaction both to the landlords and the tenants by his judicious and judicial decisions of the cases arising under the Rent Act.

Mr. Justice Pratt's knowledge of law is very sound and during the latter part of his career he has taken to writing commentaries on some of the Indian Statutes. He has with Mr. D. F. Mulla, one of the leading advocates of the Bombay Bar, published, a commentary on the Indian Stamp Act. He also helped Mr. Mulla in his last edition of the Commentary on the Indian Contract Act and the Specific Relief Act. We understand that he is at present engaged in writing a commentary on the Transfer of Property Act.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

LOCAL TAXES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, April 15.

Mr. C. W. Dunn, officer on special duty in the local self-Government Department was the first witness who gave evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day. Witness who was examined at length on questions of local taxation and the division of proceeds said that multiplicity of taxes should be reduced. Octroi was not levied in Burma. House and land tax if properly assessed on rental values appeared to be satisfactory as also land revenue cess as assessed in Lower Burma it being under the latest principle of land revenue settlement. All taxes increased the cost of living unless the burden could be made to fall upon foreigners. Witness said that the Governments of the provinces should be free to develop their provinces and to improve their own finances with as much independence as possible and that the assessment of taxes by the Indian Government would prevent that development. In conclusion Mr. Dunn said Thathameda and capitation taxes were useful parts of the system of taxation which required both direct and indirect taxes but capitation tax was not a graduated tax which was a defect. Sea Passengers Tax, Mr. Dunn understood was introduced and defended as a means of making the collection of existing taxes more complete. He did not know whether the sea tax would be retained after abolition of these two taxes and the substitution of a local tax for them. Witness did not think that salt tax was preferable to those taxes as it would not be a graduated tax.

HOUSE AND LAND TAXES.

U. Set Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer of the Rangoon Corporation was then examined. He said that a tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law ought not to be imposed for the purpose of providing revenue for local Government, but should be appropriated by the local authority for the Rangoon Corporation. As far as local bodies were concerned House and Land tax assessed on rental value was the main source of municipal revenue. This tax could not be discounted as it would be impossible to find a substitute for it. This form of taxation was not likely to have any adverse economic effects so long as it was not pitched at an unreasonable height. Witness said that the general objection to a terminal tax which the Corporation proposed to impose was that only Rangoon Corporation would be benefitted by payments made by people of the whole of Burma. Collection of the tax was another difficulty. In reply to the chairman, U. Set said that the Corporation got an income of three lakhs of rupees from fourteen pawnshops in Rangoon alone which was worth notice. Witness was not in favour of taxes on professions.

TERMINAL TAX.

After lunch Mr. J. E. Houldey, Chairman of the Rangoon Development Trust was examined by the Committee. Witness submitted a written statement. In reply to questions on local taxation witness said that the basis of municipal funds should be a general property tax and services funds should be self-supporting. The most equitable system of assessment of property and service taxes was the method of rental valuation. As regards grants-in-aid Mr. Houldey said that money collected from the cultivator should not be given as a grant-in-aid to relieve the burden of taxation falling upon town dwellers, hospitals being the only exception. Only such local bodies as did not shirk from imposition of taxation upto the limit of the tax-bearing capacity of the people should be given assistance out of public funds but it was essential that Government should retain control over the expenditure of such grants. In reply to the President Mr. Houldey said that the original idea in suggesting a terminal tax which was at present being levied at the rate of two rupees on every adult male when leaving Burma was that a very large number of people came to Burma and went up country and then paid no taxes. They got the hospitality of the country and it was only fair that they should contribute something. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN.

36 PERSONS ARRESTED IN DELHI.

DELHI, April 16.

On Wednesday night a very successful raid was carried out by Messrs. Crowe, Devine and Firth of the Delhi police assisted by Sub-Inspector Syed Ahmed Said and a posse of constables on a large gambling den in the city. Thirty six persons were arrested and a sum of Rs. 1041/3/4 was recovered.—A.P.

PRINCE AT NIGERIA.

LAGOS, Apl. 15.

The Prince of Wales received a deafening welcome at Nigeria. The quays and beach were black with shouting and waving throngs. The Prince took train to Kano near the French West African frontier where the shade temperature is 110. His programme in Nigeria has again been altered. He now avoids Oyo where small-pox has broken out. He should have attended the Durbar at Oyō on 20th instant. The Prince is disappointed, but deferred to the decision of the local medical authorities. It is hoped that the quarantine in Lagos will be lifted by 18th April to enable the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of a cathedral.—Reuter.

VICEROY AT OOTY.

OOTACAMUND, April 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Hermoine Lytton and the party arrived in Ootacamund this morning. Large crowds lined the route at Ootacamund to greet the Viceroy and the usual salute was fired. Trout-fishing in the Avalanche river will form part of his Excellency's programme during his sojourn here.—A.P.

SAFETY FLYING TESTS.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, April 15.

Many aircraft constructors, pilots and officials of the Air Ministry witnessed at Croydon a demonstration of safety-flying by famous Fokker on a ten-seater Fokker-Napier machine and by Flight-Lieutenant Bulham on a single-seater Avro. The tests showed that when the aeroplane stalled owing to lack of the flying speed it tilted downwards preparatory to nose-diving. The pilot retained control over the machine, and it did not nose-dive but merely sang a short distance. It is claimed that the Fokker machine is so built that it will not stall even under the most unfavourable conditions. The Avro machine was fitted with a Handley-Page slotted control, consisting of auxiliary planes on the outer portion of the wings and the closing of slots between these planes is claimed to give full control. Sir Sefton Brancker after the tests flew with Fokker and expressed the opinion that these developments would eliminate fifty per cent of the accidents which occurred at present.—Reuter's Special.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

A EUROPEAN PLANTER DIES.

OOTACAMUND, Apl. 15.

Mr. P. Hereford, a European planter who was mauled by a tiger on Saturday last succumbed to-day to his injuries at the Government head-quarters Hospital, Ootacamund where he was taken for treatment. The deceased was only twenty-nine years old and was the proprietor of the Emerald Valley estate.

DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

VICEROY TO DISCUSS APPOINTMENT AT OOTY.

MADRAS, Apl. 15.

With reference to Reuter's telegram of the 8th instant announcing the appointment of Mr. Maurice Watts as the Dewan of Travancore a Nagercoil correspondent of the "Hindu" wires to that paper that the announcement is believed to be premature and that it is stated that the final settlement will be made after discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy at Ootacamund.—(A. P.)

7 1/2 FIRST-MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

TATA IRONS PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

LONDON, April 15.

The prospectus has been issued of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited's offer of £550,000 seven and a half per cent first-mortgage debentures at 99½, unconditionally guaranteed, with regard to the principal and interest, by the Bengal Iron Company Limited, and repayable 1927-45 par.—Reuter's Special.

FIRE ON AN EX-GERMAN LINER.

LONDON, April 15.

A fire of mysterious origin broke out in the ex-German Canadian Pacific liner "Montlaurier" which was lying in the Cammell Lairds works at Birkenhead, where it was being overhauled. The work was completed last evening, and the ship should have sailed from Liverpool to Canada during the week-end. Five fire brigades were summoned including some from Liverpool which crossed by a ferry boat. Smoke and gases hindered the firemen, two of whom were gassed. The whole of the forepart of the steamer was destroyed.

A later message says that despite white-hot plates and gas fumes which prevented the firemen from reaching the seat of the conflagration in cabins and corridors the fire was brought under control in the afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £ 50,000.

LONDON, April 16.

The damage to the steamer "Montlaurier is estimated at £50,000.—Reuter.

KING RETURNS TO LONDON ON 25TH.

LONDON, April 15.

It is officially announced that Their Majesties will return to London on 25th April.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, April 15th.—Prince George who is cruising with his parents has recovered from his throat trouble and is returning on 17th April to complete his preparations for joining the British squadron to China starting at the end of April.—Reuter.

London, April 15th.—In the Prince's Club Army Racquets singles Championship final, Colonel Wilson-Johnhstone beat Lieut. Scott-Chad 15/10, 15/7, 15/6.—Reuter's Special.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League on Wednesday:—

First Division:—Cardiff three Blackburn nil.

Scottish League:—Kilmarnock two Celtic one, Dundee nil St. Mirren two.—Reuter's Special.

THE HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

mission too. Again, the raw materials are being advanced, keeping the first loan and part of the interest always unpaid. The weaver is thus life-long bound to the *saukar* from whose clutches he cannot escape. This transaction of selling raw materials to the weavers, purchasing the ready cloth from them and again selling it to merchants, leave the *saukar* from 130 to 170 per cent! How can the weaver improve his position? And when such worms work at the roots of the industry, what hopes are there for its progress? These facts throw light on the point that the weaver cannot afford to purchase any machinery—firstly because he has not got the capital and the space at his disposel; secondly, the utility of the machine cannot be appreciated by him as the disorder that often arises out of the complications, cannot be set right in far-off villages. The permanency of the old hand-loom and its accessories has been witnessed by him in passing from sire to son and as such he rightly doubts that of the new device.

The main point that the use of machinery destroys the manual skill remains to be said. Skill is no doubt required in the use of machinery. But the two skills are of different types. By grasping the skill of handling the machinery one loses the inborn skill, which on this account developes easily. Use of machinery makes a man a stereo-typed worker and he wholly and solely depends on the machines for his daily bread. This the weavers naturally dislike and that is why they are no-changers in their methods. From what has been said above in details about the weaver, his art and his ways, the real line of work will be clearly seen. "Cheap supply of raw materials direct from the producers and sale of the produce too to the consumer direct" is, in short, the measure to be adopted. This would not only be watering at the roots of the industry and removing the worms there, but it would also be providing it with the right sort of manure. The weaver would be able to sell his produce cheap as he now stands rid of what crushed him down. His position would be improved because his cloth would fetch him more price. The public at large will also be benefited as they would get the cloth at a low price direct from the producers. The people who thus would be deprived of their unjust profits shall raise a cry of alarm that the industry would suffer. But the result that is likely to follow is evident enough. The hand-loom weaver would again go back to his pit to clothe the country with a suitable cloth at a suitable price in a suitable way without overfilling the godowns.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the report by the Ahmedabad correspondent published in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" under the heading "Muslim Feelings Roused", would you be good enough to inform your many readers that immediately I learnt that the play was objectionable to the Mahomedan community, I decided with my publisher to tear off the pages and intimation to this effect was issued to all leading Guajrati and Muslim papers on the 11th April. In this connection, I should like to state that my intention was not in any way to offend any body. To a Hindu, as all know, it is very common to read and write plays and stories about gods and Avatars, and it is not possible for a Hindu to know that it is otherwise among the Mahomedans. This alone is responsible for the trouble. The Mahomedan leaders in Surat and my friends elsewhere, whom I met, have been convinced of this and that my intention was quite the reverse from what has been alleged from the non-Mahomedan view point can easily be seen from the reviews of the book by almost all Gujarati journals, and all these have without exception warmly received my book. This shows that among us -Hindus—fictional literature about gods and Avatars is very common. In fact the same book contains a similar play on Bhagwan Bhisma.

In fact this incident reminds me of another where two men of different nationalities saluted each other according to their own customs at their first meeting and each believed that the other had offended him. I am, however, extremely sorry for what has happened and assure my Mahomedan friends that the entire portion will be removed from the book. I should add that this would have been done much earlier if I had known it earlier. But no one wrote to us or sent us a copy of the Moslem papers.—Yours, etc

BATU LALBHAI UMARVADIA.

April 16.

SUPPRESSING "BEGGING."

NEW LAW IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 16.

The Amir of Afghanistan has promulgated a new edict designed to suppress "begging" by able bodied men, women and children of tender years. Children will be either handed over to their parents on the assurance that they will be sent to schools or if they have no parents they will be treated as orphans and cared for by the state. The able bodied will be made to work while the infirm will be entitled to food and clothing from the state.

LICENSE FOR KEEPING A TYPEWRITER.

NOVEL LAW OF JODHPUR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 16.

According to "Riyasat" Jodhpur State has introduced licensing of typewriter and cyclo-style machines. No one is allowed to keep any of these machines without the previous permission of the police.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

WORK DONE BY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Since the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act came into force in July 1924 the Social Service League, Bombay, undertook to help the workmen or their dependents to obtain due compensation for injuries sustained through industrial accidents.

It was felt that the workmen being illiterate and ignorant could not avail themselves of the provisions in the said Act unless they are given the necessary help. Though the act is simple, as it could be, the procedure is after all not quite easy, considering the ignorance which prevails among the working classes.

The League began its work in this matter by first distributing broadcast handbills and afterwards through wall posters the workmen were also given to understand that the League would help them in obtaining compensation if they asked for it.

In spite of this publicity, it was found that many workmen were ignorant of the existence of such an Act and the number of people who approached the League for help in this respect was very small in the beginning. Again the hand-bills were distributed in the different working class localities.

In the beginning almost all the cases in which the League's assistance was sought, were those in which the injury had resulted in permanent injury.

Till the end of December there was only one case of fatal accident in which the League's help was sought by a relative of the deceased, and in that case there were no dependent who could legally claim compensation. The fact was that some business agencies were started in the city for these purposes and one of them being very active, had through some ingenious means managed to secure the home addresses of the dependents of persons fatally injured through industrial accidents. As the dependents were promptly approached and offered help by these agencies the League was unable for some months to get such cases even though unlike the business agencies it did not charge anything for its help. As soon as this was discovered the League also tried to approach the dependents in such cases and succeeded in securing a fair number of fatal industrial accidents.

Till the end of March 1925 the League's help was sought in 28 cases of which 16 were non-fatal and 12 fatal cases. In eight cases the League secured the parties concerned compensation amounting to Rs. 4,524. Ten cases are still in hand and the necessary assistance is being rendered to the workmen injured or to the dependents of those who have been fatally injured. In one case the injured workman got his former employment after the notice required under the Act was sent to the empoyer, the case being one of only a fractional loss of earning capacity, through permanent disablement. In another case the workman had already entered into an agreement with his employer by receiving a small amount in lump to waive his claim. When the said agreement was sent for registration to the Commissioner for Compensation by the employer the workman in question was asked by the Commissioner to state if he had any objection to the agreement being registered. The workman came with that notice and represented that the agreement was signed and the amount was received by him, because he was given to understand that it was not the whole amount and the remaining larger portion would be paid him afterwards. He wanted to object to the registration of the agreement. He was therefore asked to return the amount received by him, over and above the amount due to him by way of half monthly instalments, but he had already spent it for his maintenance and being unable to raise it by loan, was unable to return it to the employer. The case therefore could not be proceeded with. In one case as mentioned in the beginning the deceased had left no heirs who could claim compensation under the Act as his dependents. In the remaining seven cases which were of permanent injuries involving but a fractional loss of earning capacity, the workmen did not choose to proceed when the maximum amounts to which they were legally entitled were made known to them, they being afraid of losing their jobs for the sake of small amounts in compensation.

The League's work in this line is rapidly increasing and in order to be able to cope with the work the League is thinking of starting a compensation fund to which the general public as well as the persons directly benefited from this work are to be asked to contribute. As objections of a legal or technical nature are raised by the employers in many cases the workmen claiming compensation are in need of such help as being given by the League is quite obvious.

The League wishes to express its sincere thanks for the kind help received by it in this work from Dr. R. D. Shiravalkar, and Dr. D. S. Sardesai and for the facilities available at the coroner's court.

LORD COLERIDGE ON FLOGGING.

Referring at an Exeter meeting to the suggestion that the penalty of flogging should be extended to blackmailers, Lord Coleridge said he was for sixteen years on the Bench and dispensed what he thought was justice to thousands and thousands of criminals, but he had never sentenced any man to the "cat". He knew a judge of far greater reputation and longer service who took the same course, and he (Lord Coleridge) had never heard of any bad effects from that course. First of all, punishment should be equal, and the infliction of pain might be almost agonising in one individual and at any rate much less in another. Then the Courts ought to be indiscriminate between men and women, and the persons most addicted to that particular form of crime seemed to be women, but no one could flog women, as it would be barbarous. Might he extend the same feeling to men? Perhaps the greatest of his reasons was that he was convinced that punishment of that kind demoralised those who inflicted it. He did not know what alterations would be made, but he would be glad if the punishment of flogging, at any rate, was not extended.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, April 16.

Mr. Subbarao Byahatti, a prominent municipal councillor of 45 years standing and a well-known legal practitioner of 50 years standing has lodged a complaint in the Court of the District Magistrate of Dharwar against Sirdar Mahabub Alikhan, a member of the Legislative Assembly and Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality and Mr. S. T. Kambli, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and President of the Hubli Municipality charging them with defamation under Section 500 of I.P.C. The case came before Mr. Nadig, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar. The complainant put in an application for adjournment to enable him to apply to the High Court for the transfer of the case. The case stands adjourned to the 30th April.

The complainant's case is that the accused passed a resolution in the general body on the 30th March 1925 without giving notice of the same to the Municipal Councillors and behind the back of the Councillor concerned. The defamatory statement contained in the resolution is that Mr. Subrao Byahatti has been causing threats to voters and doing other illegal acts in the matter of elections.

GADWEL SAMASTHANAM.

CLAIM OF DOWAGAR RANI TO SUCCESSION.

MADRAS, April 16.

A memorial signed by forty-five Hindu members of the Madras Legislative Council has been submitted to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad requesting him to treat Rani Lakshmi Bevamma of Gadwel Samasthanam as the legal successor of the late Maharajah Sitaram Bhupal Bahadur and permit her to manage the internal affairs of the State.

The Gadwel Samasthanam is the premier Reddy samasthanam in the Nizam's dominions and has been enjoying for the past several centuries the position similar to that held by native states in British India. On the demise of the late Maharaja in May 1924 the Nizam placed the Samasthanam under the administration of his Court of Wards for an indefinite period. The memorialists state that according to the law of succession obtaining in the Samasthanam the widow of the late Maharaja, Rani Lakshmi Bevmma, is the legal successor.—A.P.

FAMILY PENSIONS AND SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS.

GOVT. DECISIONS.

SIMLA, Apl. 16.

The Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that family pensions and children's allowances granted to daughters of the deceased Indian soldiers shall be continued to them until they attain the age of 16 years or marry, which of the two events occurs later. In accordance with this decision a married woman under sixteen years of age will be treated as a member of her father's family for the purpose of the grant of pension and cannot draw a widow's pension even though she becomes otherwise eligible for one until she has reached that age. The above decision also applies to all the existing pensioners drawing pensions or children's allowances.

ADDITIONAL TRAINING TO TERRITORIALS.

It has been decided that officers of the Indian Territorial Force shall be allowed during the current financial year to undergo training additional to the training prescribed by the Indian Territorial Force Act rules. A sum of Rs. 112,140 has accordingly been allotted to the districts to meet the expenditure involved by the above decision during year 1925-26. Havildars serving in the Territorial Force shall also undergo two months' additional training during 1925-26 and Rs. 46,130 has been set aside for the purpose.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6.)

Islam are not of their concern, and they, therefore, are debarred from saying their say in the matter. It does not affect Mahatma's prestige by saying what he thinks right upon the question. Islam will lose its prestige, if its adherents betray such weakness in their armoury. If Islam is the truth—and I intelligently believe it to be so—a Muslim must stand always prepared to show it so, and that exclusively on the strength of reason and logic especially, when the Quran itself is no authority to others, leave apart any other human agency. The Book admits the situation. It, therefore appeals to reason even in teaching things that seemingly transcend reason; and if the Quran allows others to accept its truths only through reason and not through any coercion, a Muslim would be untrue to himself and to his God-given gift—reason—if he is called upon to accept anything in religion under compulsion and does not spurn at the course. It is a matter of thanks-giving to the Almighty that we have been saved the situation. There is nothing in Islam that I am called upon to accept at the mutilation of my reason and at the sacrifice of my personal judgment.

MAHATMA ON "STONING TO DEATH."

(By KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN.)

The Mahatma has done a piece of service to Islam by entering into the controversy of the penalty of apostacy in Islam. Through his instrumentality the real issue has come to the surface in a most clarified form. It has now been admitted on all hands:—

(1) That the Quran prescribes no punishment for apostacy.

(2) That "stoning to death" is not among the penal provisions of the Quran.

(3) That though many cases of apostacy did occur in the days of the Holy Prophet no one was punished solely for it.

Those in favour of punishing apostacy in Islam, however, have now taken their stand on a different ground. They allege that the Quran is silent on the question of the said punishment and in such a case they would go to other sources for their authority; they would go to the Hadith—the words and actions of the Prophet—and failing which to the collective judgment of the Muslim jurists of renowned piety. In the latter, they say, they find an authority for awarding capital punishment to an apostate.

The position, however, is not tenable. To begin with, the Quran is not silent on the issue. I read the following in the Book:—

"Surely (as for) those who believe, then disbelieve, again believe and again disbelieve then increase in disbelieve, Allah will not forgive them in the (right) path." The Quran 4:137.

"Whoever from among you turns back from his religion then Allah will bring a people. He shall love them and they shall love Him." 5:54.

"And whoever of you turns back from his religion and then he dies an unbeliever—these it is whose works shall go for nothing in this world and the hereafter and they are inmates of the fire, therein they shall abide." II:217.

Fate of Apostate in Islam.

If there did exist any doubt as to the fate of an apostate in Islam these verses,—and there is no other verse in the Quran on the subject,—would dispel it at once. They are very clear and definite; they leave no room for discussion; they require no comment. The first verse speaks of one rooted in apostasy; twice he embraces Islam; twice he recants it; how could there arise an occasion for the repetition of the offence if an apostate had to receive capital punishment on his forsaking Islam; how could he embrace it again and then forsake it. The verse goes further—"then increase in disbelief; this occurs after the second apostasy. It means survival of the apostate even after committing the sin second time. The verse becomes meaningless if apostasy had to meet death. The Quran still contains the verse and it must have its binding force on Muslims. The punishment to be meted to such apostates, as mentioned in the Quran lies exclusively in the hands of Allah and excludes human agency.

The Quran, therefore, is conclusive on the point. But take for the sake of argument, that it is not so. Are we, then, to accept every such practice, or opinion time-honoured though it may be, that insults our intelligence and perturbs our conscience. Islam does not corner us to such a condition, nay it relieves us of it by giving us a doctrine, established under the direction of of the Holy Prophet, that guides all our juristic adjudications, in matters not spoken of in the Holy Quran. No judgment—may it be single or collective—and it may count on a big name to back it—can bind us if it goes against the Quran and good conscience. No human authority can abrogate the tenets of the Book. The word of God is the only criterion even to test the genuineness of the Hadith. No word or action, alleged as coming from the Prophet, can be accepted as such, if it controverts any thing in the Quran. It is not of him, as he himself says, but something forged upon him. The so-called collective judgment allowing punishment of an apostate, will be acceptable only if firstly it does not violate any Quranic tenet and secondly it is not contrary to reason, equity and good conscience. This, by way of implication I say on no less authority than that of the Prophet himself.

Freedom of Conscience.

The Quran admittedly allows freedom of conscience. It respects personal judgment in religion. "No compulsion in religion" is the golden rule promulgated exclusively by the Quran. Apostasy, after all, is a change of opinion in religion. If it is punished, it is compulsion in religion and therefore contrary to the Quran. The verse while prohibiting the said compulsion, speaks of its *rationale* also. It says, "There is no compulsion in religion, truly the right way has been made clear to reason from error." (2:256) "The right way" mentioned in the verse is Islam. Its superiority on the other ways, as the Book says, has been shown on the strength of reason, but if someone is still unable to appreciate Islam's claim to his reason, he should be excused. You cannot punish any person for his defective power of reason. I agree with the Mahatma when he says that "everything has to submit to the test of reason. The Quran says the same thing when preaching its truth. *It gives full liberty to every man to accept or reject its message.* It is therefore ridiculous even to imagine that Islam would give countenance to punish heresy or apostasy. Besides, if Islam claims to be a proselytising institution, it must drive home its truths to others, by bringing them to the anvil of reason. It would not do, for us, to say to Mahatma or any one else, that things concerning those within the pale of

(Continued in column 5.)

Can I Get Well?

Keep your kidneys well and they will keep you well. For weak kidneys cannot properly filter the blood, and so, are the cause of many diseases.

Neglected kidney trouble is serious; for kidney poisons irritate the nerves; make you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; cause swellings of the feet and limbs, rheumatism; make the heart weak; take away your strength and make you generally miserable.

If you experience any of these symptoms, give the kidneys help, without delay. Strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is for relieving backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, stone, urie acid poisoning, dizziness, headaches, nervousness and unnatural drowsiness. Men and women, old and young alike, will find reliable help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague

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APPOINTMENT OF HYDRAULIC TESTING OFFICER.

The question whether the post of a Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, at present held by Mr. W. D. Hughes, is necessary was referred by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in March last to the Establishments Committee for consideration. The Committee have now reported as follows:—

"With his communication dated the 24th January 1925, under reference, the Commissioner forwards an Office order issued by him to the effect that under the powers vested in him under Section 80 (A) (1) of the Municipal Act he has appointed Mr. W. D. Hughes as Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works on an inclusive pay of Rs. 900 per month for a period not exceeding four months from 15th February 1925. In a further communication, dated the 17th February 1925, also under reference, the Commissioner states that the aforesaid appointment has been made from the 6th February 1925 and not from the 15th February 1925, as already stated.

As suggested in the Corporation Resolution under which the aforesaid communications were referred to them the Committee have gone carefully into the merits of the question as to whether the post of a Hydraulic Testing Officer is at all necessary. They understand from Mr. S. G. Narvane-Resident Engineer, Tansa Completion Works who was present at the Committee's meeting at which the question was discussed, that the appointment is necessary, in view of the fact that Messrs. Braithwaite and Company have got pipes worth 3 crores of rupees ready for delivery and that in order to see that these pipes are in good condition before they are taken over by the Municipality it is necessary to test them under Hydraulic pressure and detect their defects if any. They are also informed that Mr. Hughes is a thoroughly capable and absolutely reliable officer who will do the work conscientiously: that if applications for the post were invited by public advertisement the selected candidate will have to be tested for a few months and that by the time he is found fit for the work the necessity for the appointment shall cease and in the meantime the work will suffer.

The Committee have carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and are of opinion that in view of the circumstances stated above, the appointment of a Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works is necessary, and that as the work is required to be urgently carried out applications for the post by public advertisement need not be invited. They therefore recommend that as the Commissioner has already appointed Mr. W. D. Hughes to the post under the statutory powers vesting in him and as Mr. Hughes possesses the necessary qualifications, experience and ability to do the work, no further action need be taken in the matter."

The report is signed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Avantika Gokhalay, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Shirley Maureen Hodgkinson, Dr. M. C. Javle and Messrs. N V Mandlik, Pherozeshah J. Marzban, R. M. Chinoy, S. K. Barodawalla and V. D. Govindjee.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Dr. J. V. Vora has attached the following dissenting minute:—

I cannot agree with the report. Section 80A (1) has been deliberately misused to accommodate Mr. Hughes. The amount of the pay fixed for the new post is just what Mr Hughes was drawing when he was displaced. From the information given in the Committee I am led to believe that there was sufficient time to bring this matter before the Corporation and I am sure the Corporation would have selected Mr. Hughes as an additional rivetting officer; but the danger was that he might have been placed under Mr. Midha, the new officer. The nature of the duty of the new post is just the same as was done and is being done by rivetting officers.

I feel that Section 80A ought to be amended if the Corporation wish to exercise the right of appointing the officers above Rs. 500 and if any emergency power is necessary it should be vested in the Standing Committee.

MR. NARIMAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's dissenting minute runs as follows:—

I do not agree. When one looks at the history of the question, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that this new job is created to accommodate Mr. Hughes who was removed by the Corporation to make room for a competent Indian. Curiously enough the necessity for this new post arises almost about the same period when Mr. Hughes was replaced by Mr. Midha and the salary for the job is also practically the same; the result is that though the Corporation resolved that Mr. Hughes should no longer be in service still the Commissioner has by means of this manoeuvring defied the Corporation Resolution and continues the services of Mr. Hughes, the only difference being that instead of his designation being that of a Senior Assistant Engineer, he will now be called Hydraulic Testing Officer. But the situation becomes worst and almost intolerable when this circumstance is coupled with another fact that Mr. Midha who was appointed by the Corporation in place of Mr. Hughes, has been served with a notice that his services will not be required at the end of May. This gentleman selected by the Corporation has after a few months been served with a notice to terminate his services, whereas the gentleman removed by the Corporation is again sought to be retained by the creation of a new post. Why is the ordinary procedure usually followed in filling in new vacancies not followed in this case? Why were not applications invited and why was the Corporation not consulted before the appointment Surely the Commissioner cannot suggest that the necessity for this post arose quite suddenly and therefore he had no time to follow the usual procedure. Nearly 5/4ths of the work has been completed; thousands of tons of pipes have already been laid without any testing and now at the far end of the scheme a Testing Officer is required to test the pipes. This work has hitherto been done by our highly paid and competent supervising staff.

On our trips to the works we found that more than half the area is already laid up with pipes and all the pipes of enormous value were taken delivery of and were laid up without being tested under hydraulic pressure, but it is only after resolution of the Corporation removing Mr. Hughes that this discovery is suddenly made and pressing necessity for a Special Testing Officer is urged. Even if this post is necessary, I do not think the Commissioner will seriously urge any unforeseen contingency justifying the appointment of Mr. Hughes without the previous sanction of the Corporation and without inviting applications for he same. If he had the inclination to respect the resolution of the Corporation, he had enough time and opportunity, particularly when he has employed a gentleman who was only a few days ago removed by the Corporation. This shows the Commissioner's attitude which amounts to a clear flouting of the Corporation resolution, and his defiance has reached a limit when a simultaneous attempt is made to remove Mr. Midha, the gentleman elected by the Corporation and to re-appoint Mr. Hughes, the gentleman removed by the Corporation. It seems the Committee were not aware of this fact, viz., that about the same time Mr. Midha had been served with a notice terminating his service after a month or two. I therefore hold that the Corporation will maintain its self-respect and dignity and not allow the Executive thus to trifle with its decisions and resolutions.

MR. V. D. GOVINDJEE'S MINUTE.

Mr. V. D. Govindji has the following minute:—

After hearing the explanation of the Commissioner, I feel that before appointing Mr Hughes to the post under the powers vested in him by the statute, the Commissioner should have obtained the Corporation's approval, because the Corporation had on a previous occasion by a majority set aside the appointment of Mr. Hughes to a similar post. It is probable that the Corporation may have erred at the time but it was open to the Commissioner to send in a further representation to the Corporation, pointing out the nature and urgency of the work and again recommending the appointment of Mr. Hughes. This would have been respecting the opinion of the Corporation. The Commissioner could have brought the matter before the Corporation as "Urgent Business" and in my opinion he had sufficient time to do so. Under the circumstances, I cannot agree with the decision of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi also does not agree with the Committee's report.

THE SOVIET SYSTEM.

LABOUR'S REPORT ON RUSSIA.

The official report of the seven trades union delegates to Russia last November and December was issued by the Trades Union Congress General Council.

It is forced to admit that the general condition of the worker is far below that enjoyed in other lands.

First comes a preface, of which the following are extracts:

At the frontier station of Sebezh we were privileged to inspect eight enormous railway engines, newly constructed, up to date, with all the modern appliances for heavy transport services, these being the first instalment of a contract order given by Soviet Russia to Sweden for 180 of the same type.

The children appear to be happy. They were well cared for. Their eyes were bright and full of young life. As a contrast, we noticed many old people; the hunted expression of persecuted men was still left in their eyes.

The station and station buildings were entirely free from the accumulation of cigarette ends and the husks of sunflower seeds, also the defacement of the walls, which were so prevalent before the War.

RELICS OF ARISTOCRACY.

The state employees with whom we travelled discussed freely the conditions under which they live and stated frankly their personal objections with regard to some of the restrictions under which they worked.

In Moscow we were taken into the council chamber of the All Russia Trades Union Congress, where the nobles under the old regime held their meetings, in the centre of which was placed a round table around which were beautifully carved chairs, each one of them decorated with the coat of arms of the grand duke or other aristocrat who occupied the chair. The works of art in this and in all other centres of trade union and Government activity has been specially cared for.

On our first Sunday the mounted Budenny cavalry gave us some wonderful demonstrations of horsemanship and military movements, and the manipulation of artillery equipment was a new experience for the representatives of British labour We are not quite sure what those who are included in organisations in Great Britain known as pacifists would have to say regarding these demonstrations. It appeared, however, to be an indispensable necessity as far as the Russian republic is concerned.

We paid visits to the principal prisons. We sampled the food and were much pleased to see that prisoners, in what were once the worst prisons in Europe, are permitted to enjoy a fair standard of comfort, are treated with very great humanity, and get good opportunities for a fresh start.

NOT APOLOGISTS.

The British delegation does to wish to be regarded as apologists for the principles and procedures of Russian Communism—still less as advocates for its adoption in this country. The object of this report is to enable the British electorate to realize that the Russian revolution has no real relationship at all to British evolution and that the present results of the revolution are represented by a new State already very powerful and likely to be very prosperous.

The public utterances of the delegation in Russia were naturally concerned with that which it was honestly able to admire and applaud.

There was no difficulty in getting into contact with opinion of every shade.

The delegation takes note of the assertions of the present rulers of Soviet Russia that the present Administration is a "dictatorship of the proletariat" under the direction of the Communist Party and that "democracy" as understood elsewhere has no place in it. This amounts to a denial in principle of individual political liberty as hitherto understood. And in practice there is complete control not only of the Press, the platform and the political machinery, but of the schools, universities and army. There is absolute control of capital, credit, foreign commerce and concessions and a supervision of all large private capitalist enterprises through inspectors recruited from the working classes operating under experts.

NOT COMMUNISM.

The present Communist system has by way of complicated compromises arrived at a condition that is not Communism but would be better described as a form of State Socialism or State Capitalism.

The report itself is divided into some 20 chapters. Among the statements and the conclusions reached are the following:

Good Communists are prepared to admit that there is a tendency of the Communists in control to become Conservatives.

The delegation came to Russia fully informed as to the reports in circulation concerning conditions among the political prisoners confined in the old Solovetsky monastery at the White Sea. A suggestion that the delegation should send a deputation there met with no opposition but it was found to be a season at which the island was inaccessible.

With the introduction of the new economy policy, private enterprise revived immediately and seemed to have all the financial resources it requires. Private enterprise was indeed at first over-capitalised and the result combined with excessive profits was a "boom" with all the usual accompaniments of profusion and profligacy.

Figures suggest that co-operatives are gaining ground on private trade.

LOWERED PRODUCTION.

The following are the percentages of present production compared with those of pre-war in certain leading industries:—

Coal	...	62
Cotton textile	...	31
Cast Iron	...	16.6
Electrical	...	59
Metal (manufactured)	...	25
Woollens	...	38
Oil	...	63.6
Linen	...	119.5
Leather	...	54.5
Paper	...	64.8

Foreign capital now supplied to Russia should give good returns to the investor.

The wars—Continental, class and civil had reduced the railways to ruin. The service is again normal but the want of capital may delay profitable development. Sea shipping suffered even more. More than half the sea-going tonnage was lost, and the Black Sea was swept clean of steamer tonnage—a piece of piracy unexampled in modern history.

Agriculture is recovering slowly but steadily.

Foreigners in Russia are in principle liable to labour conscription, but in practice this is only applicable in cases of emergency.

In the Red Army great attention is paid to the general and political education of the lower ranks. Every effort is exerted to make the soldier conscious that he is a defender of the rights of his fellows. Off duty, all the ranks, high and low, freely mix on an easy and equal footing. One can see at once that pains have been taken to stimulate knowledge to develop consciousness of the soldier's rights as a human being and to bring out individuality. All this is in sharp contrast to the practice nearer home.

WORKER'S WAGES

A worker is granted a minimum wage. This really only is intended to cover actual necessites for which he is required to pay cash. The rest of his requirements—social recreation, travelling, yearly holiday, medical and insurance benefits and upbringing of his family, housing, etc., accrue to him in the form of benefits supplied by the State.

These benefits increase in value as the worker rises to a higher category. A Cabinet Minister receives only £20 a month. His benefits, however, are free, and include a house, motor-car, are free, and intertainment, etc. At present the worker has to pay a nominal fee for most of his benefits.

A man may not leave to his heirs more than £1,000 (under the system he has no dependents).

The position of the working-class generally was far below that found in any other European country. The standard of living of the peasants was probably the lowest of any class in Europe. Their cleanliness and morality were certainly below the standard of a Hindu coolie.

EASY DIVORCE.

Divorces can be obtained at any time by mutual consent. A father is responsible for the children until they are 17 years old to the amount of one-third of his income. A man who has had children by three separate women would, therefore, be in a somewhat precarious position.

The new outlook is tending to destroy family life.

In the Press no attack on the Communist Party is permitted.

The delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of trade unions. Being largely freed from their main function elsewhere of protecting the workers against exploitation by the wealthy and of preventing the public service of the workers from being prejudiced for private profit, the trade unions have been able to engage in educating the workers as citizens and rulers.

Strikes seem with growing frequency to break out against the policy of the unions.

The general average of wages seems now to approach three-quarters of pre-war rates. Since 1920 wages have increased more rapidly than individual output.

The delegation announces the following conclusions:

That the U.S.S.R. is a strong and stable State.

That its Government is based firstly on a system of State Socialism that has the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants, and secondly on a federal structure that gives very full cultural and very fair political liberties to racial and regional minorities together with full religious toleration.

That the machinery of Government, though fundamentally different from that of other States, seems to work well and that the Government it gives is not only in every way better than anything that Russia has ever yet had, but that it has done and is doing work in which other, older State systems have failed and are still failing.

That these good results have reconciled all but a very small minority to renouncing rights of opposition that are essential to political liberty elsewhere.

And that this causes no resistance, partly because these rights have been replaced by others of greater value under the Soviet system, and partly because recent movements have been steadily towards their restoration.

And finally that the whole constitutes a new departure of the greatest interest that is well worth foreign study and a new development that may be greatly benefitted by foreign assistance.

The signatures to this are:
Herbert Smith.
Ben Tillett.
John Turner.
John Bromley.
Alan Findlay.
Albert Purcell (Chairman).
Fred Bramley (Secretary).

A. WELL CONDUCTED SCHOOL.

Mr. K. B. Nizamuddin Ahmed M. A. I. E. S. Inspector of Schools, Nerbada Circle, who inspected the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur was pleased to see the developments which have taken place since the last visit in September 1927. The number enrolled increased from 58 to 105. It is interesting to know that 31 *students passed Matriculation Examination* till now; and one of these. *Akhtar Husen is selected as an I.C. S.* under training in England.

The *Staff is suitable and qualified.* The *special feature of the School* is that *quarters have been supplied to some teachers* and some more are proposed to be constructed.

He was glad to see that "physical education of the boys received due attention."

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	Go long, Mule	Fox Trot
B 1917	Dream Daddy	Fox Trot
	SAVOY HAVANA BAND	
	Driftwood	Fox Trot
	SAVOY HAVANA BAND	
B 1918	Childhood Memories, Parts 1 and 2	One-step
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B 1921	Where the dreamy Wabash flows	Fox Trot
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	JACK HYLTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA	
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	THE TROUBADOURS	
B 1924	Dreamy Delaware	Waltz
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	WARING'S PENNSYLVANIANS	
B 1894	June Night	Fox Trot
	JACK SHILKRET'S ORCHESTRA	
	Africa	Fox Trot
B 1920	Charley, my boy	Fox Trot
	CHARLES DORNBERGER'S ORCHESTRA	
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No. 364

SIND HINDU EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the speech of Sjt. B. G. Pahilajani, President of the Sind Hindu Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Sind), on the 11th instant:—

The idea of a Hindu Educational Conference was first suggested to me by one of the eminent public servants of Sind at a time, when the percussion produced by the proceedings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Hyderabad was yet fresh. That Conference was presided over, by an eminent citizen of the the Presidency, of cosmopolitan views. True, at that Conference incidents happened to disturb the harmony existing between Hindus and Mahomedans; but as in every public movement of every sect where human mind is making an effort to rise upwards against the downward gravitating force of ignorance, there is bound to be an excess of expression and a clash of sentiments. This was but a passing phase. I welcome the advent of the Sind Mahomedan Educational Conference as a movement of prime importance not only to the Mahomedans themselves, but also to us Hindus, who are a community next in importance to them in Sind. This Conference would not have been possible without it. That movement has put life in a class which is admittedly backward in education, whose only panacea, they have discovered, never too late, is education. Every expression of discontent is a sign of progress and of the will to advance. Its existence amongst the Mahomedans is of special aid and advantage to the Hindus. It has awakened us out of a lethargy, into which our self-complaisance has steeped us, and made us realize the necessity of claiming our rights to education, from the Government, and of quickening the pace of our educational progress, hitherto slackened. We have to gain lost ground. We have not enough of primary education: 52 p.c. of our school-going age children are out of it; we have not enough of secondary education; we have a little of University education, and nothing of the technical training and education to fit us for the feverish struggle of life. Therefore the idea of a Hindu educational Conference is welcome, as it may bring us together to collect our forces and to set our house in order, in order to move with our Mahomedan co-citizens hand in hand towards progress. My earnest prayer to the Mahomedan aspirants for rise and to the Hindus, is not to indulge in any unhealthy criticism or recrimination, but to strive to reconcile each other's interests. Though state help is, in India, necessary to some extent for the advancement of education, yet it is through the self-endeavour of the community itself by way of sacrifice of time and money, that aspirations can take shape. This preface has become necessary in view of the unfortunate differences that recently came to the surface in Sind on the occasion of the Mahomedan Educational Conference. "There is no royal road to learning" is a proverb true for all times. Knowledge takes no count of caste, creed or religion. There is no aristocracy in the acquisition of knowledge though there may be various means to that acquisition. On this basis whatever differences may arise in Sind, one fact is to be remembered that no claims by any community based on past achievements long forgotten, or of aristocracy can be a useful substitute to them for actual acquisition of knowledge.

POWERS OF MINISTER.

Education is a transferred subject under the control of a minister, an elected member of the Council. This minister, if he wishes to be assertive, can be the strongest member within the Government. He enjoys the unstinted, even blind, support of the whole non-official side of the Council, be they the forward or the backward classes, in any demand he makes. The whole elected element of the Council stands up as one man against the Government, to support his policy, if a forward one. Any improvement on national lines will receive full support of the Council whatever the view of the European section of the Government be. The Council can impose its will on the Government. Therefore the alteration in the system or the nationalization of education lies in the hands of the Council and the minister, if they are alive to the needs of the country. Public opinion of the new, enlarged ideas needs to be voiced and focussed through the Council. This is the time, when the nationalist and the idealist can enforce their ideals and impose them on the Government. The Government can not resist the pressure, much less the Government of Bombay, whose head is anxious to give effect to the policy on education impressed by the Council on the minister. If Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Council unite, the province will gain educationally. Time is past, when an educational Inspector or a Director could impose his own views or ideas about curriculum unchecked, on the Department, and through it, on the country. The real direction of education is now in the minister with a personality. At this stage, I may submit my personal views on the question of national education. I regret, our last effort at nationalization had the very unhappy effect of introducing hatred towards the materials and methods of existing education. The chief defect in the existing system was in the instruments of learning, i.e., text books and in the limitations imposed on its imparters. Education throughout, specially in the Primary and secondary schools had been imparted through masters whose personality had been suppressed and who were made mere machines to teach text books laid down for them. The freedom and independence of their thought and teaching had been discouraged. Text books had been prepared under the guidance of superficial superiors, who possessed little idea of real educative influence of books. They contained nothing ennobling, nothing of even a conception of national greatness or of an exemplar of life. The system of examination imposed on the schools which discouraged all but the routine, completed the demoralization, and made imparting of education mere clock work. The defect of the system against which this movement was a protest is that the State manages and moulds the educational policy and ideals of the country like an iron machine. It inspects the curriculum, discourages and even prohibits the study of certain subjects, encourages the diffusion of others, and tries to confine intellect in narrow grooves. It limits the expansion of the teacher, prohibits him from having opinions on vital questions of citizenship, imposes on him hard obligations and limitations unknown elsewhere. There has been elaboration of method rather than of substance.

WANTED DRASTIC CHANGE.

What is needed then, is a drastic change in the dull and meaningless text books, which impress no pupil with any conception of his country's ideals or achievements. We want, to that end, a number of writers and authors, who are able and willing to try to inculcate national ideas and ideals in their young readers by writing books. We want, such to be encouraged by private enterprise, by purchase, and by the State. We want provision in the Provincial Budget for it. We want the removal of the dead-weight of unprogressive vernacular literature committees, whose members are no longer in touch with life, and which hamper free scope of original ideas. We want a greater freedom to the teachers, to exercise their personal influence and impress it on their pupils. We want a greater freedom to Local Boards and Municipalities to vary the imparting of education within their limits to be less subordinate, except in the proscribing of pernicious literature, to European officers of the Department, who know little of our literature. There is no recognition of real merit in the vernacular or the secondary teacher, his ideas find no scope; what we want is a new type of the teacher in our province.

Apart from the new spirit and desire for change that the movement introduced, tangible effects left behind are few. National Institutions were started with little equipment; any or all, who were for the time full of the new political activity, considered themselves fit to teach, regardless of the aptitude for it. No special training was undergone or insisted on. Enthusiasm cooled; institutions disappeared. That was the time when monies so easily collected, could have been spent on production of national literature, not only culled out of our past greatness but one that imbibed all that was good in European science and culture. No opportunity was taken to utilize the boundless energy generated by the storm wave that passed through the country, to create, the greatest need of its province, its literature.

One great need and to me the prime need is the production of Sindhi literature, not only by a few aristocrats of language, but by the humble aspirants whose brains are teeming with energy and excellent ideas, who are longing to put them down, if duly encouraged. There are many a gem lying unnoticed in Sind—men who can afford to devote time and industry to writing books, but who are unable to spend for the publishing. Imagine the Government of Bombay, reserving in the Budget a magnificient sum of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose in the whole Presidency; it lies with the Sind Members of the Council, to insist that annually a sum of Rs. 25,000 be spent. This encouragement is not the function of Government only, but ours as well. It is our duty to create centres in Sind to discover such writers, to popularize their works by publishing and selling them,—to create a huge financial nucleus to make the movement permanent. The intellect and energy that lies latent in Sind, gentlemen, is waiting to be drawn out; it is for us to do our part of them.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Passing to secondary education, the President said, "It cannot be denied that secondary schools are the key of the whole system of education. Our primary school teachers must be trained in secondary schools: our professional and university men must have passed through this intermediate stage. It is worthy to note, what little percentage of the population of the province, and even of the boys of the school-going age of 11 to 18, reaches this 2nd stage. Reffering to the report on Public Instruction 1921-22, we find the total number in Sind:—

	Boys	Girls
A.V. Schools and	2576	964
A.V. Standards of high schools	2579	
High School Standards	2295	195
	7450	1195

Out of total population of 35 lakhs, which means .246 of the total population. If 15 per cent. of the population be taken to be the school-going population, then 9.79 per cent. of the available number. This includes the Grammar and St. Patrick Schools in Karachi. Percentage of Hindu students in Secondary Schools will not exceed 2 to 2.25 of the school population, distributing the remaining 1.79 or 1.60 amongst other creeds. Compare with this 48 per cent. actually attending primary schools, only 2 per cent. reaches secondary schools. It is easy to trace the cause of this leakage. Majority of Hindu boys after passing through the primary course enter their shop business specially in the rural areas. They are compelled to do it through poverty, and through lack of institutions near easy reach of villages. Lack of boarding is another cause, for villagers find no congenial habitation in towns. Within Municipal areas, there are not sufficient opportunities to the poorer to go to school. A larger increase in free studentships compensated by a slight rise in fees, a systematic inflow of private scholarships representing the amount of fees and cost of books will be a great incentive.

As secondary education is more costly than primary, and as such, institutions require to be housed better, I cannot advocate reduction of fees therein. But the following figures are a strong argument in favour of private enterprise in that direction. The average cost of a pupil (boy and girl) in government, aided, unaided school (in 1921-22) was Rs. 82.3, Rs. 67.3, and Rs. 32.2 respectively.

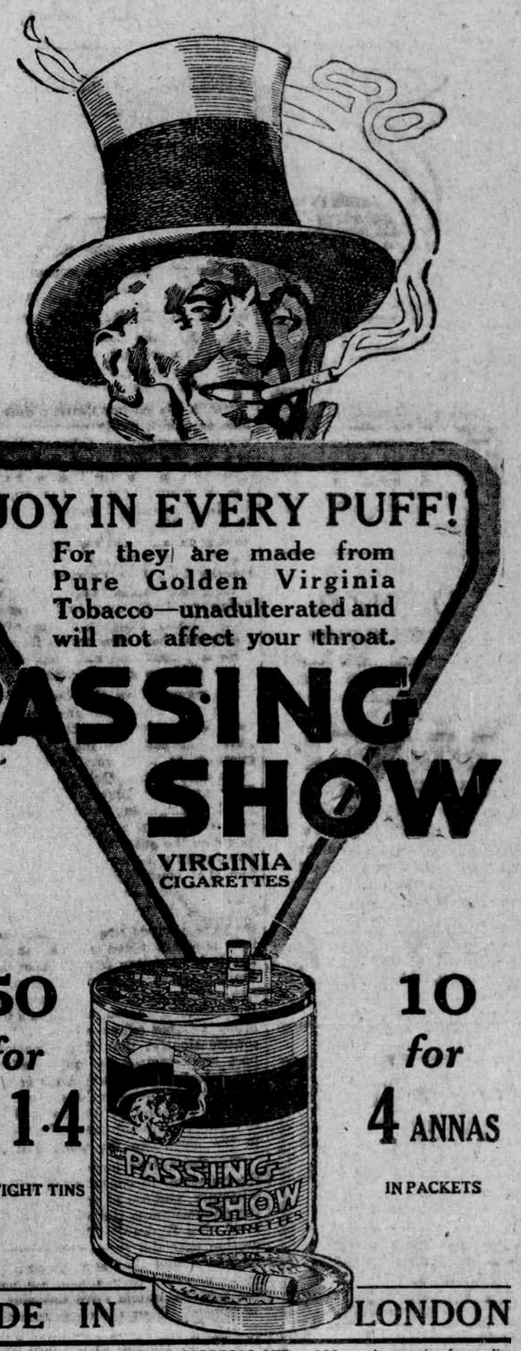
In connection with this, it is worthy to note the very minute fraction of Indian girls, Hindu and Mahomedans that receive secondary education. Excluding the Christian school—the number is 678 only. I am not one, who advocate denial of secondary education of right sort to girls. I hold that girls are entitled to receive at the hands of their parents sufficient education, until marriage to benefit them to be good mothers. I am of oipnion that each District town ought to have a Government or an aided girls' High School; the cost of course will be higher, but the need is urgent, and ought to receive sufficient support and impetus from public opinion. A separate Central Educational Board for Indian Girls' education should be consituated to fix the curriculum. The University can be approached as in Europe, to institute a separate University course for such institutons. This is of great national importance to the country. This Province cannot afford a lag behind. The ideal of Karve's Women's University and the institutions working thereunder are good patterns for study. The province is not lacking in educationalists, but it is lacking in co-operation and harmony of joint effort in the case of girls' education.

PRIVATE EFFORT NEEDED.

We cannot in the present state of finances insist on the Government to increase secondary institutions in Sind; at present, private effort is needed to support existing ones. Parsi population in India is about 90,000; it has its percentage of poor as well we; but the Parsis have provided for the education and health of the majority of their co-religionists. Parsi charity has aided even cosmopolitan institutions of education: they have the shrewdness to realize the importance of education as aid to commerce. They have the breadth of heart to sacrifice money to provide for it. We hear little of Parsi munificence of the present day wasted on wells and vague 'sadavrits,' which absorb a major portion of Hindu charities in wills and trusts in Sind. We have a separate account ledger in the books of every merchant and contractor for "charity". Exploitation of these reserves is worthy of serious thought.

Karachi and Shikarpur towns where rich men die and leave widows and trusts, abound in dedications of a non-utilitarian character, grants to temples and akharas of little value—monies which if properly directed would have by this time given a University to Sind. Little do we hear dedication of monies in wills and trusts to create small scholarships or other encouragements in schools or colleges. My experience at the bar has left an impression on my mind that monies of the deceased's trusts are in a morjority of cases wasted. In the city of Bombay, in Poona, in Gujarat, educational trusts are expanding. It may be that the creators of the trusts there are themselves educated and therefore know their value. The rich, dying in Sind, have little appreciation of higher educational institutions or the good, they can confer on them, after their death. It is a serious problem to consider how this innate tendency in Hindu mind to create post mortem trusts of their property, should be so deverted into successful channels as to be a source of great good to the country. Incessant popular agitation and private effort should go hand in hand. The need of diversion of such funds for educational purposes should be widely advertised and brought home: there ought to be a body to arrange to demand and receive such dedications. The recent instance of such influence diverting charity to a Maternity Home and a girls' school at Shikarpur is still fresh in our minds.

Gentlemen, while admitting that Mahomedans in Sind need encouragement in securing greater facilities for acquiring education it would be disastrous to the progress of the country, if creed or race is permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the educational staff: it will be weakening the foundation on which the fabric of human progress in Sind vests. In urban areas, where Mahomedan population is 30 to 40 per cent., it claims special privileges as a minority; in rural areas, where it is 70 to 75 per cent., it claims the rights of the major number, a double claim which Hindus are not permitted to make in Local Boards or Municipal areas even for representation. Educational service is not one where merit can be superseded with safety or impunity; it effect on the efficiency is, I may say, dangerous. In recent years, the infection of supersession on grounds of creeds, of Hindu servants, has spread even over the Educational Department—a step which is likely to take away all incentive to efficient work. Majority of masters in vernacular schools in rural areas in Sind consist of Mahomedans, but when the principle of equalizing the proportion is sought to be extended to the urban areas, which has no support of numbers of pupils seeking education, or the population, it is time that Hindu should strongly protest. Hindus can no longer afford to sit quiet and fail in their duty to represent legitimate claims. The Government should realize that an embittered teacher is a "Social Danger."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AT CROSS ROADS

"WORLD PERISHING OF FEAR"

PLEA FOR PEACE AND GOODWILL.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner writes in "John Bull":—

We are on the brink of momentous things. This country is at the cross roads, hesitating doubtful, torn with conflicting views of which is the right way and the wrong. "Stick to France and France only," says one. "Bring France and Germany together and stand by both" says another. "Fight for the League of Nations," says a third. "Have nothing to do with Europe at all" says a fourth, "but fix your eyes on the distant places of the earth."

And while the babel goes on and we wait for a clear lead out of the wilderness, the gloom is unrelieved. The balance of trade is going steadily against us, more than a million workers are still in receipt of unemployed relief, the cost of living mounts higher, cotton is stagnant, iron and steel are stagnant, coal is stagnant, shipbuilding is stagnant.

And yet we know that the Promised Land can be reached if we only strike the right path. Let the world get "together again," let good will and mutual confidence be restored and there is work for all and prosperity for all. None of us want to go on floundering in the morass left by the war if only we know where we can strike dry land and get a secure foothold.

CHRONIC CONDITION OF WAR.

Why are we still in the morass? It is because the shadow of fear that hangs over Europe keeps the nations, like wasps caught in a bottle, trampling each other to death. The war has not banished fear. It has intensified it. It has not brought peace. It has brought a chronic condition of war that suffocates all hope of peace.

Germany, bankrupt from the war, is held in a vice which is turning all her thoughts to the recovery of freedom by force. France is bankrupting herself in order to build up a gigantic military supremacy that will make her mistress of Europe and so free her from the fear of Germany. We, without a visible enemy in the world, are spending on armaments twice what we spent before the war in the vague fear of we know not whom.

And all the little countries around, watching the wrestle of the mighty heavy-weights and fearful what will happen to them when the catastrophe comes, are arming and insuring themselves this way and that in the hope that in the day of reckoning they will be on the winning side. Fear everywhere. The world is perishing of fear.

And the core of this universal fear is in two great peoples. For centuries the Rhine has been the battle line of Europe, and Teuton and Gaul have, with breathing spaces, been engaged throughout in a death grapple.

STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

For centuries the French had the whiphand and trampled on Germany. Last century Germany got the whiphand and trampled on France. This century France has recovered the mastery and tramples on Germany. Before this century is out the scale may be reversed and Germany back in France.

Is this senseless struggle to go on for ever? Are the affairs of the world to be eternally bedevilled by a quarrel in which it has no real part except that of suffering as we have suffered, and paying as we are paying? When we see two dogs in the street leaping at each other's throats we don't take sides and egg one on against the other. We take a whip to both and separate them. We do not permit them to destroy our peace and our happiness.

But we cannot deal in this simple way with these snarling nations. We must find another and better. We must drive fear out of their hearts. Until that is done there will be no peace in Europe or in the world, and no lightening of the dark sky that hangs over our own future.

For the idea that we can disinterest ourselves in Europe, which the naive Lord Beaverbrook preaches so innocently in his papers, is merely silly. We could not do it in the past and only a child can suppose that we can do it now when the aeroplane, the submarine, poison gas, the long range gun and all the developments of modern science and modern life have made us such an integral part of the Continent that the Channel hardly counts.

Moreover, even if we could do so, the peace of Europe is so vital a need of world trade recovery that until we have that peace our world trade will progressively decline.

No, we are in Europe for better or for worse and cannot escape from European conditions. What follows? How can we influence those conditions so that peace is restored and the shadow of depression passes from us? Hitch ourselves to the French chariot wheels again, say some. But we have tried that and we are left with a million dead, the debts of France as well as our own to pay our trade paralysed and the continent more warlike than ever.

A treaty with France means, as Lord Grey has said, that Germany and Russia will be driven into alliance, and that a new balance of power will lead to a new war. That is not a way out of the morass of fears in which Europe is sunk. That is the way deeper into the morass.

There is, as I see it, only one road for this country to travel with hope. It is to play the part of peace-maker between the quarrelling factions. I am for neither of those factions against the other. I would not have this country a tool of French ambitions or German revenges. "A plague on both your houses," say I.

The policy of this country is to rebuild Europe, and to remove the one obstacle to the achievement of that end by reconciling Germany and France and so banishing the shadow of fear under which we are all traversing the road to ruin together. There is no security for France or anybody else in preparing for a new war. The only basis of security is the removal of the fear that possesses both sides.

Let us make it clear that we stand for a pact, not with France *or* Germany, but with France *and* Germany a pact under the sanctions and guarantees of the League of Nations, a pact which Fascist Italy and Soviet Russia may enter when they are ready.

Let the sponge be passed over the slate. We have all sinned. France has much to forgive; Germany has much to forgive. Don't let them haggle over who is the greater sinner.

THE HEART OF THE CURSE.

Franco-German has been the curse of Europe too long. The one service we can perform to both is to dissolve mutual fear that lies at the heart of the curse. And in doing that we shall lift the cloud from our own sky and restore the only conditions on which this country can hope to see the sun that shone on us before the great tragedy blotted it out.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

BENGAL OUTSTRIPS GUJERAT.

TOTAL-12793.

The following figures of Congress membership are based on the information received in the office of the All-India Congress Committee by the 13th April, 1925.—

Province	Class A	Class B	Total
Ajmer	2	15	17
Andhra	...	...	1200
Assam	113	1	114
Behar	718	261	979*
Bengal	354	1919	2273
Berar	...	...	12
Burma	46	31	77
C.P. Hindustani	...	...	500
C.P. Marathi	29	21	50
Bombay	231	133	364
Delhi	83	62	145
Gujarat	2095	101	2196
Karnatak	366	321	687
Kerala	(No information received)		
Maharashtra	408	292	700
Punjab	...	...	624†
Sind	78	211	289
Tamil Nadu	472	464	936
United Prov.	237	467	1484¶
Utkal	99	47	146
	5331	4346	12793

Class A: Self-spinning members.

Class B: Members who obtain their yarn otherwise.

*103 of these sent yarn spun by family members.

†Of these nearly 50 are reported to be of Class A.

¶The total includes 780 unclassified members.

CONGRESS WORK IN C. P. HINDUSTANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAUGOR, April 8.

Since February last the Provincial Congress Executive has been busy touring in the mofussil for working out the spinning franchise. At Jubbulpore local workers collected about Rs. 549 for the supply of slivers to poor Congress members. About two hundred members had been enrolled in the city by the 15th of March.

On the 19th of February Pandit Sunderlal together with other provincial workers proceeded to Betul. Public meetings were held in 7 important centres and Rs. 1,923 were collected for the free supply of slivers.

After Betul Pandit Sunderlal arrived at Saugor on the 15th of March. The next day was spent in visiting the several National institutions in the city, including a vernacular school, an English High school a school for untouchables, a Sanskrit school and a jain school. The district congress office and the local Khadi Bhandar were also inspected. The total yarn received upto that day was 99,000 yards and the total number of members enrolled was 170. About six hundred maunds of hand-spun yarn varying from ten to twenty counts is bought and woven into Khadi every month by the local Khadi board. The response from the people was quite satisfactory. In the evening public meeting was held where the present policy and programme of the congress were explained to large audience.

The total cotton fund collected during the tour amounts nearly to Rs. 1,800 and more collections are expected shortly. The total Khadi hawked is worth over a thousand rupees.

SECOND TELUGU SAMMELAN, POONA.

The Second Telugu Sammelan will be held this year at Poona on the 9th and 10th May next. Seth Sayaji Nagujt, J. P., the leader and President of the Telugu Munarwar community of Bombay has accepted the Presidentship of the Sammelan. An influential Reception Committee has been formed at Poona with Rai Bahadur Dr. Bhooraya Jalaya Luca, Sardar Bahadur, as Chairman. The office of the Sammelan is located at the Camp Education Society's School, Malcolm Tank Road, Poona Camp. Accommodation for the boarding and lodging of the delegates and visitors will be made by the Secretaries and intending visitors are requested to communicate with them at the address given above.

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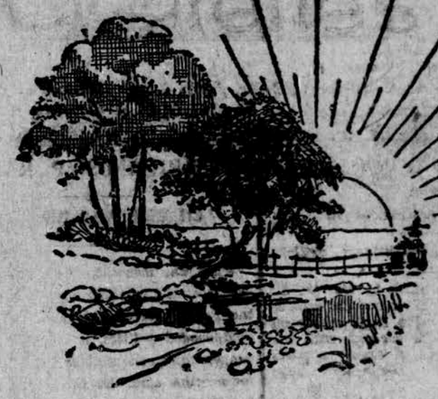

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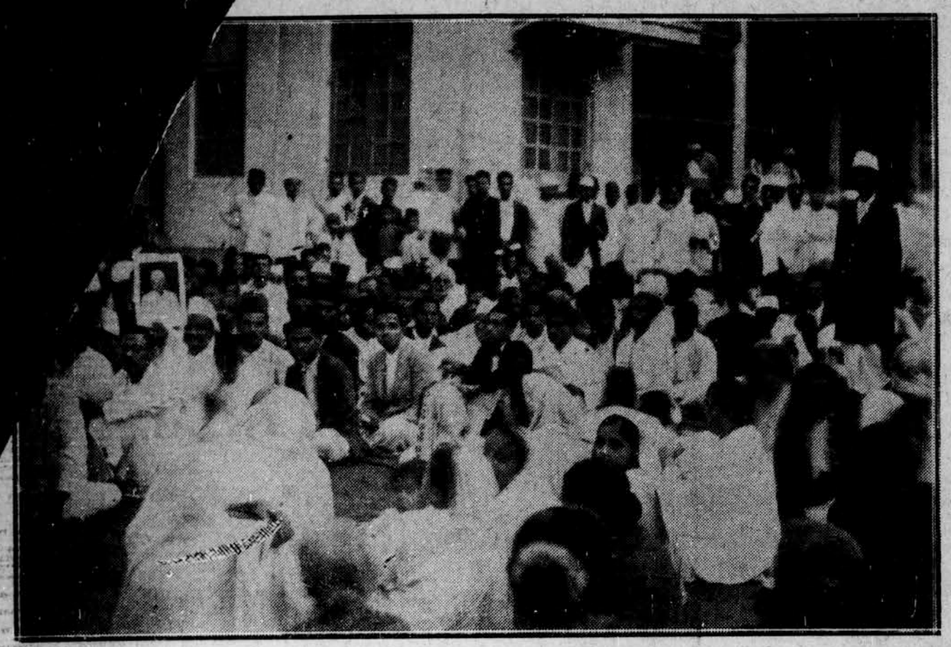
INNING SWARAJ".



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the crowded audience which Dr. Annie Besant addressed at Congress House, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of "Winning Swaraj."

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIAL GUILD.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Central Council of the Catholic Women's Social Guild and some of the members at the annual general meeting held at Gloria Church premises, Byculla, on Tuesday. Mgr. L. Pera, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Damaun and President of the Guild is seen seated in the centre of the second row.

FREE STATE'S DIVORCE BAN

"AN ACT OF AGGRESSION."

MR. W. B. YEATS' UNDELIVERED SPEECH

An undelivered speech by Mr. W. B. Yeats, intended for the debate on divorce which was expected in the Irish Senate on March 4, but which fell through with the ruling that it was out of order, appears in the current "Irish Statesman." Says Mr. Yeats:—

I shall vote against the resolution sent up to us by the Dail, not because I am interested in the subject of divorce, but because I consider the resolution an act of aggression. We have the right to assume—it was indeed declared in so many words at a meeting of the Catholic Truth Society—that no Catholic would avail himself of opportunities for divorce and President Cosgrave had before him the example of Quebec, where though the proportion of Catholics is greater than in Ireland, facilities of divorce are permitted to the minority, but he had preferred to impose his Catholic convictions upon members of the Church of Ireland and upon men of no church. I know that at the present stage of the discussion a large part of the Irish public, perhaps a majority, supports him, and I do not doubt the sincerity of that support—the sincerity that has heard only one side is invariably without flaw—and I have no doubt even that if he and they possessed the power they would legislate with the same confidence for Turks, Buddhists, and followers of Confucious. It is an impressive spectacles, so quivotically impressive, indeed, that one has to seek its like in Mediaeval Spain. I wonder, however if President Cosgrave and his supporters have calculated the cost—but no, I am wrong to wonder that, for such enthusiasm does not calculate the cost. This country has declared through every vehicle of expression known to it that it desires union with the North of Ireland, even that it will never be properly a nation till that union has been achieved and it knows that it cannot bring that union about by force. It must convince the Ulster Protectants that if they join themselves to us they will not suffer injustice. They can be won not now but in a generation, but they cannot be won if you insist that the Catholic conscience alone must dominate the public life of Ireland.

The Catholic Church fought for years against the unity of Italy and even invited recruits from his country to help it in that fight and thought it had the highest motives history has condemned it, and, now it is about to fight against he unity of Ireland. But there is another cost which I will remind you of, though I am sure the Irish Bishops and President Cosgrave, whether they have calculated it or not, are prepared to pay it, and I shall speak of it not to influence them, but because various journalists have charged those who favour divorce with advocating sexual immorality. The price that you pay for indissoluble marriage is a public opinion that will tolerate illegal relations between the sexes.

Fanaticism, having won this victory, and I see nothing that can prevent it unless it be proved to have overstepped the law, will make other attempts upon the liberty of minorities. I want those minorities to resist and their resistance may do an overwhelming service to this country, they may become the centre of its creative intellect and the pivot of its unity. For the last hundred years Irish nationalism has had to fight against England and that fight has helped fanaticism, for, we have to welcome everything that gave Ireland emotional energy, and had little use for intelligence so far as the mass of the people were concerned, for we had to hurl them against an alien power. The basis of Irish nationalism has now shifted, and much that once helped us is now injurious, for we can no longer do anything by fighting. we must persuade and to persuade we must become a modern tolerant liberal nation. I want everything discussed, I want to get rid of the old exaggerated tact and caution. As a people we are superficial, our press provincial and trivial, because as yet we have not considered any of those great political and religious questions which raise some fundamental issue and have disturbed Europe for generations. It must depend upon a small minority which is content to remain a minority for a generation to insist on those questions being discussed. Let us use the weapons that have been put into our hands.

A BRIGANDS' PARADISE.

CHINESE WAR HORRORS.

What war means to the Chinese in the provinces is something beyond belief, writes the Peking correspondent of "The Times," Cold-blooded politics, national hatred, revenge, and such motives were responsible for horrible atrocities in the European war, but there is no comparison between the circumstances of that struggle and the chaotic conditions here. Chinese brigands and troops when they break loose on a countryside are not compelled by passion or politics to deal evilly with their fellows. They have no motive but loot, and in pursuit of it they display a fiendish cruelty and a destructive wantonness worthy of savages of the lowest degree.

The following account of doings in Honan from the pen of a missionary correspondent appeared in the "Central China Post," a reputable foreign paper published in Hankow and there is no reason to suppose that the writer has indulged in exaggeration, for similar things have been common in China in recent years. As we know, Hu Chung-yi has been appointed Military Governor of Honan—Tuchun having become a discredited title, the word used in these days is Tuli or Tutung or Tupan—and on swarming into the province with his soldiers found himself confronted by another personage named Han Yu-kun, a military commander suddenly arisen during the troubled time following the defeat of Wu Pei-fu. Each of these two men has an army of nearly 50,000 men, and they are disputing control of the province, it being no restraint on Han Ku-kun that his adversary is the nominee of the Government. The Governor and the would-be Governor being engaged on a campaign for supremacy, the territory at stake has become a paradise for brigands.

WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

A large band of these gentry marched into the city of Juchow, 50 miles west of the Peking-Hankow Railway and a simmular distance south of Loyang. They stayed 19 days robbing the wealthy and middle-class people, and when they left they shared some of the loot with the poor of the city. They next moved 20 miles east to Kiahsien, which resisted vigorously, but the usual thing happened, and the attackers, assisted by traitors within, scaled the city walls at night and obtained full possession. They signalized their entry by butchering hundreds of the inhabitants. In one well were found the corpses of 42 men, women, and children who in terror of the invaders had drowned themselves. The brigands spent a month in Kiahsien, and a few days after they left the writer visited the place and his own words tell the tale:—

It is impossible to describe the desolation, the wanton destruction, the devillish brutality exhibited everywhere. The city is just an empty shell of drab mud and brick houses, many of these ruined beyond repair. Everything of any value was taken and what they could not take they destroyed. Furniture, doors, and windows they used in lieu of fuel to keep themselves warmed and fed.

Mission (Lutheran) property suffered severely, and after spending a day smashing an iron safe, the brigands were so furious to find it empty of anything of value that they set fire to the house. Strangely enough, the missionaries and their converts were protected, testimony that the prestige of the foreigner is not entirely destroyed. even in this lawless region.

The most remarkable and the outstanding fact in this dreary story of murder and rape and wanton destruction is the way the Christians have been spared serious suffering and death, while their heathen neighbours have experienced the tortures of hell. During all these weeks of robber outrages on a large section of our field, there is no record of a single Christian being killed or seriously injured. This is most remarkable and a clear testimony to the power of prayer and intercession and the keeping grace of God.

When the brigands captured Kiahsien one of the robber chiefs made his headquarters at the mission station. He ordered all the Christians to be assembled at the mission station and to be kept there and he would see to it that no harm would befall them. About 500 persons, men, women, and children, who all claimed they were Christians, while formerly many of them had scorned that name, now sought this place of refuge.

This was the only place in the city where there was any order, where murder, rape, and pillage were not the rule of the day.

Meanwhile conditions were becoming unbearable even in this place of refuge. Think of hundreds of persons crowded into a chapel and a couple of school-rooms, shut in day after day! Two babies were born and three persons died during this time. Finally the evangelists and the school teachers prevailed upon the robber chief to permit the majority of the Christians to get away. The robber chief himself, with a bodyguard, escorted them out of the city. This to me appears as much of a miracle as Peter escaping out of the prison as related in Acts XII.

The brigands have now all been taken into Han Yu-kun's army, according to reports. His regular soldiers are now patrolling the city of Kiahsien and are acting fairly decently. The people are gradually emerging out of their hiding places and returning to their homes. But when they find nothing but their empty houses, and these often ruined, a feeling of hopelessness settles over them and they just sit down and cry. Truly, their plight is pitiable.

The robbers, when they left, carried with them a number of the leading gentry as hostages. In a number of cases, when they found the living members of leading families had escaped they dug up the graves of their dead and carried off the remains, knowing full well that the relatives would rather redeem the dead than the living. Unspeakable instances of torture are given. One of the leading gentry received a letter with his son's ear enclosed, threatening if money was not forthcoming the other ear would follow. In another wealthy scion's home they found only the aged grandmother. They first lashed her black and blue and they they poured hot water into her ears till she died. Others had oil poured on their clothes and were then set on fire. Still others were branded with hot irons.

A DEATH TRAP.

The brigands next made for Yuchow, only 15 miles from the railway. This city was strongly held by troops who demanded a large payment from the Chamber of Commerce as the price for protection. When this was refused the soldiers mutinied, burned a large section of the city, and looted nearly all the shops and houses. A missionary and his wife escaped over the wall.

The Red Spear Society and the city militia gave determined resistance to the soldiers. The struggle raged wildly for three days till the soldiers were reinforced by a battalion from Hsuchow, when the soldiers just slaughtered the Red Spears and the militia, who had no way of escape from the death trap of a walled-in city. The latest report to hand is that over 7,000 were killed. The mission station was not touched.

This is the sort of thing that has happened recently not only at the places specified, but at many other cities, towns, and villages in East and West Honan. They are characteristic of civil war in the provinces where foreign influence is not widely established. It would be unfair to generalise about the conduct of Chinese troops, for they can be very well-behaved when the circumstances are favourable, but knowing that Chinese armies are recruited fromthe same class as the brigands and usually contain a large proportion of temporarily reformed brigands, it is not surprising that the troops of the best disciplined armies are never really to be trusted.

A HYDERABAD EDUCATIONIST.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The friends and admirers of Prof. N. G. Welinkar, the well-known Bombay educationist now in the Nizam's Service gave him a hearty send-off at the pier on Tuesday morning before he left for Europe by the S.S. "Genoa." on a world-tour.

MR. PICKTHALL VISITS LIBRARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 14.

Mr. Mahomed Marmaduke Pickthall, Principal of the Government High School, Chaderghat, Hyderabad, paid a visit yesterday to the ancient Library at Pathergutti, Hyderabad. He was shewn all books of ancient literature, also old coins. He was much pleased to see the valuable tome and coins and said that it was one of the famous librarics he had ever seen.

TAPI BRAHMACHARYA-ASHRAMA.

The Secretary, Tapi Brahmacharya Ashrama writes, from Varachha Road, Surat:—

The Ashrama is making a slow and steady progress. At present as many as 21 boys are lodged, fed and taught free. The Ashrama will provide admission to ten new students this year. We earnestly request those who feel the want of such ideal educational establishments to fertilise their growth. All contributions which will be thankfully accepted may be sent to the Secretary.

A STAMBOUL LAWSUIT.

THE STOLEN PRAYING CARPET.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week:—

I write this in a Stamboul law court with my interpreter beside me. Ali Asgar, a Persian, is accused by Nigar hanum, a Turkish woman, of stealing from her while she was out a tambourine, a narghile—one of those long-stemmed Oriental pipes with bubbling water-coolers for the smoke to filter through,—and the carpet on which her late husband made his devotions on the night of their marriage. When the prisoner enters the public titters and mocks him with the nickname of the Squinting Persian. The President of the court, in a decent but age-worn black suit and wearing a black astrakan *kalpak* on his head, has his work cut out to keep order. His interrogatory begins:—

Your age—I don't know.

You don't know?—Well, between thirty and thirty-five.

Where do you live?—At home.

The act of accusation is read.

What have you to say?—I know nothing about it.

Who stole the things—A thief; not me.

But they say it was you?—May I lose my dog and donkey if I stole them. I am an honest man.

The plaintiff, Nigar hanum, a Turkish woman of fifty hard-won winters, is called. She lifts a hennareddened hand and points at the prisoner.

Judge effendi, I swear that's the man who stole my things. If you only knew what a villain he is! He could cheat the devil himself. Look at his eyes.

Defendant: What's wrong with my eyes?

Plaintiff: Oh, they're lovely! President effendi, look at his squinting, leering eyes. He has looked crossways at Allah. How could he not have leered covetously at his neighbour's goods?

President: Come to the facts. Was anyone at home when the theft occurred?

Plaintiff: How could we know that anyone would come in and steal Our neighbour's wife had just had a child, and we had all gone with her to the baths. It was our duty. We had been neighbours for so long. When we came back everything was upside down. Besides, I have witnesses.

A witness is called. She is a pretty young hanum with light black veil, which she lifts, showing her mouth and the tip of her nose. She gives her evidence in a staccato sing-song.

May Allah preserve our neighbours! There are no honest men left in the world. Work and earn and do not covet the goods of others. Is it enough to dye one's hair and beard to be young.

Prisoner. President effendi, what does it matter to her if I do dye my hair, moustache and eyebrows?

The president intervenes, and tries again and again to bring the parties and the witnesses back to the point. At last a merchant of the Grand Bazaar is called and declares that the prisoner brought him for sale a fine ivory inlaid tambourine—"a fine one," he repeats, "and full of sound." He did not purchase it. It did not suit him besides, he did not like the looks of the prisoner.

The evidence (such as it is) draws to an end Nigar hanum cries out to the judge—

Let him keep the other things if he wants but give me back the carpet on which my poor husband prayed on our marriage night.

Three months' imprisonment for the Squinting Persian.

GUJRAT ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Surat, the following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed as President, Vice-President, etc:—

President Executive Committee:—Meer Hafzudinkhan.

Vice-Presidents:—Dr M. K. Dixit, K. H. Bhimbhai R. Navak, and P. J. Taleyarkhan.

General Secretary:—Hargovandas K. Parekh.

Secretaries:—Vyomeshchandra Janardan Pathakji, Ramanlal C. Chinoi Chhotubhai Chimanlal Munsaff, Dayashanker Bhaishanker Shukl.

Treasurers:—Chimanlal D. Clerk, Sheth Dalichand Virchand.

Members of the Managing Committee:—

Mrs. Shirinbai Lashkari Ganga Swarup Chimu Behen, Miss Chothani, Mrs. Ranjitram Kalabhai, Mrs. Vasudev, Mrs. Sheheriar Modi, Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, Mr. Kataniai Vithaldas Khandwala, Mr. Dilip Raiji, Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, Mr Tyebbhai Mulla Mackati, Mr. Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta, Dr. C. J. Ghia, Mr. Sheheriar Modi, D. H. Thakorram Kapilram, R. H. Ranjitram Kalabhai, Sardar Davar Temuras K. Modi, Sardar Janardan V. Pathakji, Khan Bahadur Sheikn Ali Baakza, Mr. Dhirajlal Chhabildas Store, Sheth Babubhai Gulabbhai Nagarsheth, Dr. M. M. Mehta, Mr. Kavasji Barjorji Vakil, Rev. Dr. H. R Scott, Sheth Husenibhai Ahmedbhai, Mr Balubhai Parshotamdas.

It has been proposed also to appoint local committees in the chief centres in Gujarat and Bombay for helping the Committee at Surat. Their names will be published after the preliminaries have been arranged.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Arrangements for the third Imperial Press Conference, to be held in Australia next autumn, are now being completed, says "The Times". The Australian section of the Empire Press Union with the co-operation of the Government of the Commonwealth, has invited the council in London to form a delegation of 50 proprietors, editors, and directors of leading newspapers throughout the British Empire to attend the conference and take part in a two months' tour of Australia under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham.

The first fortnight of the tour will be spent in New South Wales and Queensland. This will be followed by the conference meetings at Melbourne, and the tour will afterwards be continued through Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, concluding in Western Australia. By invitation of the New Zealand section of the Union, delegates will visit New Zealand on their outward voyage, and arrangements are being made by Sir George Fenwick, chairman of the Union in the Dominion, with the co-operation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, for their entertainment during a stay of ten days.

It has been arranged that there shall be 30 delegates from the United Kingdom and Ireland, eight from Canada, four from New Zealand, four from South Africa, and four from India and the Crown Colonies. The formation of the delegation is now proceeding and is in the hands of the Empire Press Union, 71 Fleet Street, London.

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